THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,810—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912 30th Nov.	MEDINA	12500	......	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th „	EGYPT	8000	......	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th „	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th „	CHINA	8000	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd „	EGYPT	8000	......	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	†ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th „	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec.
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillbuber	16th „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th „

HOMEWAED PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb.
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April.
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	...	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750
To London via Trieste	„ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.	„ 908 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
To London via Trieste	„ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.	„ 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.

† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back	„ 675
To London via Trieste	„ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.	„ 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about:
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

*If printed on flap Rs. 2 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs. 28th Nov.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 29th Nov.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 2nd Dec.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 28th Nov., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala" 3,200 tons, on Wednesday, 27th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 30th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

26th November, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
City of Glasgow.	6529	....	...	..	28 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	....	...	...	10 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	......	...	..	14 „
City of Karachi	5566	....	3 Dec.	..	21 „
City of Lahore	6875	30 Nov.	22 „	...	1913 10 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	1913 2/3 Jan.	..	25 „
City of Birmingham	7475	24 Dec.	15 „	10 Feb.	...
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	26 Jan.	..	19 Feb.
C. of Marseilles	8800	14 „	5 Feb	3 Mar.	1 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	5 Feb.	28 „	15 „	..
Trafford Hall	5324	28 Jan.	21 „	...	18 Mar.
City of Poona	7467	15 Feb.	10 Mar.	...	5 April.

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

JOINT-SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	4th Dec. 1912
a Praesident	3310	Schutt	19th Dec. 1912
Markgraf	3680	Bremer	3rd Jan. 1913
a Somali	2655	Kasch	17th Jan. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

21, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th November, 1912.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

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Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tihling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)	„ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE INSUPERABLE SIX-CYLINDER NOISELESS NAPIER

Has beaten the best Top Gear Run on record to Edinburgh and back under Royal Automobile Club observation.

Petrol consumption over 27⅓ miles per gallon. Ton mileage over 67⅓ miles per gallon!

Speed on the Brooklands Track on the same Top Gear over 75⅓ miles per hour.

THE FIRST CAR to make a Non-Stop Run to Edinburgh and Back on Top Speed was the NAPIER, and it still maintains its position as the *proved* Best Car by excelling any other car's previous effort. The Next Best English Six-Cylinder Car only did 24.32 miles to the Gallon, or 57.07 Ton Miles! And the Next Best American Car's efficiency performance was only 21.84 miles to the Gallon, or 29 Ton Miles!!! and only 55.92 Miles per hour at Brooklands.

NAPIER holds the World's Six-Cylinder Speed Record of over 119 miles an hour.

We agree that the 59.9 Six-Cylinder Napier costs more than other Six-Cylinders, but owners say it is worth more.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORYNE.

A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.

An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.

An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.

(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.

A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

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A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.

A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

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An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.

Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.

Price, Rs. 3.

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(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)

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☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

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is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

The Surest Test for Tyres—actual Road Mileage—has always proved the Superiority of ....

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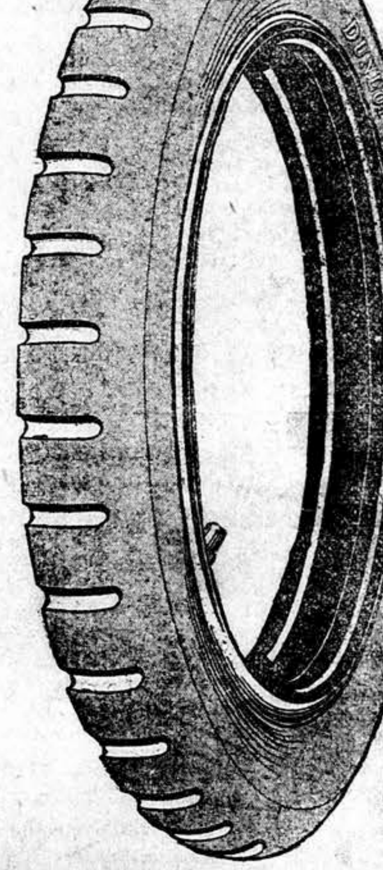

With Tyres, the duration of service depends directly upon quality.

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Rubber Co., Ld.,

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms,

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
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WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co's ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY Co., Ltd., having received applications for electrical power considerably in excess of their ability to supply from the present undertaking have decided to make an extension to meet these and other new demands, such extension being calculated to SUPPLY 12,500 I. H. P. only which will be available for supply after the monsoon of 1915.

Applications for electrical power will be received at the Offices of the Agents, Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 25th day of November 1912, from power users and such applications will be dealt with in order of priority of receipt.

For terms and other information apply to the General Manager, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Tarwadi (Lot. No. 3) on the premises.

Under instructions from Mr. Vithaldas Nensey, the Receiver in Suit No. 850 of 1911 (Bai Lanubai, widow vs. Bai Bhivrabai, widow of Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba and others) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned day and time, the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

LOT No. 3 TARWADI PROPERTY.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 26th November, 1912
At 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Tarwady fronting in the East, in the Town, Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabouts bearing Collector's survey No. 18 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" ward No. 3569 and No. 9, and bounded on or towards the East by the public Lane called the Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Muncherji R. on or towards the South by the property of Bhagirthibai, widow of Appa Ramset and on or towards the North by the property of Rama Govind More.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredas, attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 7, Church-gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th November, 1912.

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On account and at the risk of Mr. A. M. Jacob.

SALE OF OLD CHINA AND CHINESE WORKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

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SALE BY AUCTION TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY, the 28t days of November, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T. each day.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, at their sales Rooms, on the abovementioned days and time, a collection of old Chinese porcelain, including blue and white famille-rose, famille-verte, sang-de-boeuf and blanc de China pieces of old periods, old glass, porcelain and crystal snuff bottles, Jade carvings. Also an assortment of self-coloured, glazed and decorated bowls, vases, plates, ink, pallets, etc., for decoration purpose.

Also a lot of old Persian vases and bowls, old Indian Brass figures, Chinese and Japanese decoration porcelain and Agate-stones in natural condition, Japanese cloisonne large flower pots, big vases, goblets, satsuma vases, including a costly ivory miniature cabinet and a Rhenoceros hide box.

A collection of old Indian depicting old court views.

A packet of 200 old Chandragupta coins.
Goods are on view.
Catalogues may be obtained at the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th November, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gool Mansion" at Esplanade Road near Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood carved furniture rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiters, drawing room suite, sofas, cabinets, one cottage piano, rich carpets, and oleographs, single and double brass and iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, bent wood chairs, card table, book presses, copper and aluminuim utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. S. Kissel, Esqr., of French Bank and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Electrical Goods and Machinery.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 808 of 1912, (Rahimtoola vs. Maneckbai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop at Falkland Road near corner Grant Road, all the Electrical goods and machinery such as domestic telephones electric bulbs, volta metres, Indicators, accumulator electric motors and Dynamos, switches, switch boards, electric table and ceiling fans, Batteries, Battery Jars, glass shades, bells, Bronze figures, motor lamps, ore and hanging lamps, etc., etc., too many to describe.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th November, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [25TH Nov., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
671 Bars and 2 Boxes Silver	Rs. 14,25,000	London	Chartered Bank
33 Bars Silver	75,500	Colombo	do
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Freemantle	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	10	12,158
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	16	18,915

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. 1-16 T. T., 1s. 4d. 3-32 on Demand and 1s. 4d. 11-32 for 3 months Sight Credits for all positions upto February. There is still very little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small and very few Private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d, to Feb,
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152
Shanghai ,,	...211 1-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steadier at 97 1-2 for Cash and the near settlement and advanced 1-16 during the early part of the day. A moderate business has been done and at the close the market is steady but has lost the advance of the morning.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 8 0
1st Settlement ...	,, 95 8 0
2nd Settlement ...	,, 95 9 0 (buyers)

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London on Saturday closed unchanged at 29 1-8 for ready and 29 1-4 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 63. The local market has been easier during the day, opening at 73 1.16 for ready and the first settlement and closing 1-8 lower as under. A fair business has been done.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian ,, ...	,, 23 15 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	,, 73 15 0
1st Settlement ...	,, 73 15 0
2nd Settlement ...	,, 73 4 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	,, 82 5 0
1st Settlement ...	,, 82 5 0
2nd Settlement ...	,, 82 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Another fairly sharp advanced occurred in the American markets on Saturday, and it appears for the moment that bulls have obtained possession of the market, an may carry prices even higher. It is however difficult to understand the cause of the continued rise, as there is nothing in the actual position of cotton to vindicate it. The local market opened steady with little change in prices, and has continued steady during the day with a moderate business doing in contracts. Closing prices are as under.

Ready cotton is firm with a good enquiry by Japan shippers and local mill. Prices for Oomras are higher.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 324	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 313 1-2	,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,, 323	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	,, 320-1	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,, 315	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	,, 312	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	,, 300	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,, 289	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	,, 283	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	,, 284-5	Dec.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, 288(Room rate)	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	,, 267	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	7,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	46,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·75	6·74	6·71
+04	+05	+04
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·69	6·68	6·67
	+04	
May-June.	June.-July.	July-August.
6·67	6·66	6·64
	+04	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 11 0 B.T.
December ...	,, 9 6 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	,, 9 9 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	,, 7 13 0 B.T
Yellow ,, ,, ...	,, 8 14 0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED.—

Tone—Firm.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 8 0
Black Kutni ...	,, 47 0 0
Ready White Khandeish	,, 57 8 0

POPPYSEED —

Tone—Quite but Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 12 12. 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 38 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 28 0 0
Forward ...	... ,, 26 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs. 46 0 0
Jan.-Feb. Small	... ,, 44 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.
White Delhi May 1913...	,, 5 7 0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,750
Bank of India ...	65
Eastern Bank ...	94
Indian Specie ...	72 1-2

MILLS.

Swan Mill ...	290

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Cor ...	562 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	172

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	562 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m, on Saturday.

Cotton ...	7,975	bales.
Wheat ...	14,062	cwts.
Linseed ...	327	,,
Rapeseed ...	nil	,,
Gingellyseed ...	6,757	,,
Poppyseed ...	187	,,
Groundnuts...	818	,,
Castorseed ...	1,083	,,
Rice ...	5,242	,,
Myrabollams.	1,560	,,
Cottonseed ...	5,684	,,
Mowraseed ...	926	,,
Gram ...	8,122	,,
Joowar ...	6,604	,,
Maize ...	681	,,
Barley ...	4,949	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 23rd Nov. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 16th Nov. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 16. Rs.	Nov. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,14,65,513	1,22,78,963
Other Deposits	10,24,25,782	10,54,91,325
Post Bills	4,127	4,127
Sundries	24,25,882	24,59,191
	13,69,21,304	14,08,33,611
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ..	2,23,68,708	2,21,36,225
Other authorised Securities	8,02,088	8,02,088
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,00,23,002	93,82,041
Loans do. do.	3,94,38,368	4,12,69,450
Bills discounted and purchased	2,23,98,334	2,36,82,963
Dead Stock	2,38,931	2,38,931
Stamps	5,181	7,169
Bullion	9,54,236	9,14,094
Balances with other Banks	5,51,205	10,73,225
Sundries........	3,54,610	3,56,837
Cash	3,97,86,641	4,09,70,588
	13,69,21,304	14,08,33,611

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—205 bales wool, J Veerchund ; 73 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 45 bales wool, A H Bundaally.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—9,300 cwts gram and 2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Medina s—15 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 51 cwts fishmanes, M J Joomabhoy ; and Co. 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 30 cases haberdashery, N Govindji ; 5 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons ; 36 cwts chutney, N K Jussawalla ; 69 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 bales carpets, G Stavrides and Co ; 26 cwts wax, J M Rahimtoola ; 56 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 1,075 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 62 1-2 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowroji and Co ; 42 bales hides, V Esmail and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Medina s—3 bales carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons.

FOR BARROW IN FURNACE.

Baron Ardrossan s—6,750 tons manganeseore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

King Bleddyn s—504 cwts myraballams, J Nurbheram and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseeds Sunday and Co ; 5,000 cwts castorseed and 12,560 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Cornwall s—236 cwts cottonseed, A Khinji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Author s—2000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 200 bales hemp, G Veerji; 325 bales cottonfly and waste 100 bales hemp and 10 bales savri cotton, C Peraj and Co; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 9,000 cwts gingellyseed 5,000 cwts barley and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Walter Pavri and Co; 3,100 cwts rapiseed and 4,000 cwts barley Ralli Bros.

Arabistan s—400 cwts cattle haorns, J M Rahimtoola.

King Bleddyn s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

Cornwall s—1000 cwts rapereed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chulmbeigh s—976 cwts myrabellams, S Cooverji and Co; 65 cwts rapiseed, C Boggiam and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—400 cwts cashewnuts. R Jewandas and Co; 990 cwts linseed, and 3465 cwts gingillyseed J Fachiri; 3964 cwts wheat, J Fachiri 150 bales cotton 5700 cwts linseed, 8716 cwts teelseed 700 cwts gram, 12270 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Locksley Hall s—2000 cwts ginglyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Highland Monarch s—500 tons manganese ore the Central India Mining Co. Ld. 2002 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 4000 cwts narley, K Devchand and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massillia s—500 casks goat skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, W Pauri and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Cleopatra s—122 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—302 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 550 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 100 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 1-2 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 330 bales cotton, E Spineer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—780 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Rangoon Maru s—750 cwts onions, R E Dadnchanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 725 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—1,200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha Ltd.

Rangoon Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—1,200 bales, cotton, M B Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Rangoon Maru s—9 cases condiments, Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The share market to-day was unchanged, being extremely dull, with little business passing.

In coal shares Lakurkas at Rs. 24-8 showed a drop of eight annas and Kuardis at Rs. 16-6, a rise of two annas. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway shares were again low at Rs. 320.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Macdonald Cup.

The eight competitors who qualified in the preliminary competition for the Macdonald Cup will play for the Cup by match play. The following is the draw :—

J. A. Cherry .... —8
J. Herbertson .... —5
G. M. Hossack......... —6
J. B. Hardie .... —3
E. Hargreaves......... —3
J. R. Landon .... —4
D. N. Laurie......... —4
G. M. F. Nicholson... +1

CRICKET.

Paper Currency Office vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

A cricket match was played between the Paper Currency Office and the Hindu Gymkhana on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. For the Hindu Gymkhana Messrs. Mehta, Kantak, Telang and Shivram made 58, 51, 39 and 32 runs respectively, while for the Paper Currency Office Messrs. Gunjikar, Elavia, Wagle and Santocke made 78, 20, 14 and 12 runs respectively.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th Nov., 1912.

292. Parades. Wednesday 27th instant at 7-15 a.m D R F and Dial Numbers for members of No. 2 Company detailed, at the old Saluting Battery.

Thursday 28th instant at 7 p. m. Nos 1 and 2 Companies Lecture at Head-quarters.

Saturday, 30th inst. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p. m., and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m.

Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

B V A Rifle Association.

293. Musketry. The annual prize meeting will commence at Ghat Kuper on Sunday next Dec : 1st when three matches will be fired

Match 1 Running Man 200 yards.
Match 2 Rapid firing 200 yards.
Match 3 Falling Plates 200 yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 30 a m

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 26th Nov., 1912.

I. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

II. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade today the 26th instant. Rendezvous at the Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords, Carbines, and Bandoliers.

III. There will be a parade for the Salsette Contingent on Wednesday morning next, the 27th instant. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress, Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Carbines and Swords.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1912.

725. Parades.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Coy will parade at head-quarters at 7 a.m. on to-day the 26th and Thursday the 28th instant.

II. Wednesday the 27th instant. Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with caps.

Subject—Field Service Regulations, Part I outposts, Sections 75 to 89.

726. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence early in January 1913, those wishing to appear this season, should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

727. Transfer.—The undernamed having been transferred from Sind Vol. Rifles is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 7423 Vol. C. K. Noronha.

728. The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will proceed to Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 1st Proximo by train leaving Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

The death occurred at the Bowring Hospital Bangalore on Sunday after an operation for gastric affection, of Mr. G. R. S. McGres, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service. The deceased had been ailing for some time. He leaves a widow in Bangalore.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. it makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible —MADON, SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KERSHASP—November 25, residence at No. 16 Cama Mohlla, Fort, Kershasp, son of Mr. Jehangeer Cursetjee Mistree, died yesterday afternoon Funeral ceremony at 7 a.m. (S. T.) this day, age 5 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MACRAE—WARNOCK—November 21, at the Catholic Church, Kasauli, by the Rev. Father Benedict Calderbank, O. C. William Macrae Captain, Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, I. M. S, and of Mrs Macrae, 15, Murrayfield Gardens, Edinburgh, to Helen Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Warnock, and of Mrs. Warnock, of the Brewery, Kasauli.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p. m.

MAXIM : "Every man can look back when it is too late and see how money might have been made".
—Scranton Tribune.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Medina" will leave Bombay harbour at 2·39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ...		12-0

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March..........	Hoch Hassanen	O. Hoser
Overture..........	Romantique..........	Bela
a Flower Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers......	Tobani
b Idyll	Softly Unawares	Lincke
Grand Selection..........	La Figliadel Regiments...	Donizetti
Valse	Malmaison	Zulusta
Selection	Gypsy Love..........	F. Lebar
Galop (Bell Solo)	Over the Sticks	Brunn

HASANABAD FAIR.—The annual Khoja fair known as Hasanabad fair commences at Hasanabad, Mazagon, to-day and will last for four days.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF SACHIN.—H. H. the Nawab of Sachin arrived in Bombay, attended by nine followers, and has put up in his bungalow at Chowpatty.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11-30 o'clock, and not to-day as notified in yesterday's issue of the "Advocate of India."

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.—Dr. Moreshwar Chintamani Jaole, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation having lately been elected a Justiceof the Peace and appointed an Honorary Magistrate by Government, a public meeting was held at Dadar on Saturday under the Chairmanship of Dr. Nilkanth Anant Purandhare, M. D., by the members of the Palshi Brahmin community, to which Dr. Jaole belongs, for the purpose of offering him congratulations.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 27th November 1912 at 6 p. m. (S. T.). Papers to be read: "The Festival of the Cuckoos and the Origin of the name and practice of Sati" by Rao Bahdur P. B. Joshi, F. R. G. S.; "Birth Customs and Ceremonies of the Parsis" by Shams-ul-ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Tram-car No. 85 was standing at the crossing at Pai Bawdi, Parel, on Sunday, when tram-cars No. 167 and 177 collided with it, and the result was that five seats of the tram car were smashed, and two passengers named Bala Subana and Chaggan Bhagwan were injured. The former had his left shoulder dislocated, and the latter his right arm cut. They were both treated at the J. J. Hospital, and were then allowed to go home. The cause of the accident is alleged to be the carelessness of the pointsmen.

A MAHOMEDAN'S COMPLAINT.—Syed Ahmed Abdulla, a furniture dealer, of Doctor Street, has reported that a man named Hassan came to him on the 26th ultimol, and agreed to sell him fifty boxes containing empty bottles, valued at Rs. 1,200, and which, he said were lying in the premises of Messrs. Cox and Co. The complainant paid Hassan Rs. 1,000 and accompanied him on the following day to the Fort. They both went into a tea-shop in Churchgate Street, where Hassan told the complainant to wait till he returned after making arrangements for the delivery of the boxes. He did not come back, and has not been seen since.

ST. SEBASTIAN'S SCHOOL, BANDRA.—Sunday was a gala day to the pupils of St. Sebastian Primary School, Bandra, the occasion being the prize distribution. The school premises were decorated with flags and artificial flowers and friends and well-wishers cordially responded to the invitations issued by Mr. A. M. Albuquerque the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. Among those present were Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent and others. The Rev. Father A. Rouche, S. J. Superior of St. Peter's Church, having taken the Chair, a report was read showing that the pupils numbered 74 and that in January it was intended to open a branch school at Chembai. Prizes were afterwards distributed to the successful pupils after which the Rev. Chairman addressed the assembly.

PANDHARPUR FAIR AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.—The Hindu Division (S. S. 1.) of St. John Ambulance Brigade despatched on the 16th inst. six of their members (Messrs. V. R. Gorakshaker, K. M. Bodas, P. R. Pedneker, J. M. Jayakar, J. M. Dandekar) and Dr. Ghia, L. M. and S., in charge of Rao Saheb A. K. Pai the Hon. Secretary of the Division in order to render "First Aid" services to the large influx of pilgrims at Pandharpur during the Kartiki Ekadashi Fair. These Members were at work for three days and during this short period they rendered "first aid" to 33 cases, of whom three were removed to hospital by them. These men by their kindness and sympathy towards the persons, who were attended by them, have created a very good impression in the town and have been requested to organise "medical relief" and "first aid" for the pilgrims during the next "Ashadi Fair," when it is said that more than three lakhs of people gather there. On behalf of the Bombay Sanitary Association two lectures on plague and malaria, illustrated by magic lantern slides, were organised at Pandharpur. Dr. Gune, Assistt. Surgeon, the Mamlatdar, the President and other Members of the Municipality took a keen interest and have suggested that during both the Ashadi and Kartiki Fairs such lectures ought to be organised in numbers and at the suggestion of Dr. Turkhud of the Parel Laboratory, Mr. Jayker, one of the Members of the Brigade, took photographs showing how "Cholera" is spread at Pandharpur, and from these, magic lantern slides will be prepared.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Peace with Honour.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An article under this heading hits the right nail on the head when they ask why England has allowed Article XXIII of the Berlin Treaty to remain a dead letter since the treaty was signed. During a conversation Mr. M. Gerhoff said he had warned the Powers that if the provisions of the article were not carried out he would not be able to keep the Bulgarian people from doing for themselves by war what the Powers would not do for them by diplomatic pressure. The Leaders of the Macedonian Internal Organisation who visited England in October, 1911, told Sir Edward Grey the same thing. They asked for nothing more than their treaty rights and these they have not got. The Powers ignored these representations and it is they who are responsible for the war into which the allied Governments have been driven by the exasperation of their people. Had they taken concerted action not to preserve the "status quo," which was a menace to peace, but to alter in the interests of good Government in the Balken Peninsula, Europe would not now be confronted with a war of extermination. The Turks have never refused to listen to the voice of united Europe. If the Tory party was strong enough in 1878 to give Macedonia back to Turkey, the Liberal party ought to be strong enough in 1912 to restore the unhappy province to freedom. The past is, however, irrevocable, but the future lies before them. Whatever the outcome of the war may be, let one of the results be the undoing of Lord Beaconsfield's malevolent policy, and the dethronement of the Turk from the position which he has so shamefully abused. What is wanted is to create a strong public opinion in England, which will insist on their Government being on the side of freedom. and not of oppression, for this is the only way to secure that condition of "Peace with honour" which has so strongly been put before your readers as the right object of British policy.—Yours etc.

CHHOTUBHAI J. DESAI.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The current programme has drawn record audiences, the shows both before and after dinner having been crowded to overflowing, rounds of applause and cheers indicating appreciation of the entertainment provided. The Mascots are a very pleasing variety in the programme, especially as they are so entertaining in their sketches, which are quite of the drawing-room class and are exceedingly well received. Mr. Frank Ford in his equilibristic feat such as balancing a drawing-room sofa on the point of his chin and other equally astonishing performances, is not the least interesting of the items of the Mascot's repertoire, which afford on the other hand many opportunities for the display of the histrionic talents of the Misses Sadie Neville and Eileen Gilbert and Messrs Hulme-Sharp, Champney, and Linton David in light comedy. In the picture show, the Sardinin Drummer Boy is the star film which seems to have contributed to drawing large audiences during the last three nights, as have no doubt the popular favourites Wiffles and Max Linder in their comicalities, which vary so much that there is not the least trace of a "Chesnut" either in their impersonations or their side play. The additional expense that is being incurred has not caused the management to enhance the prices, which remain as usual, and should continue to draw public patronage.

NEW CHANCE FOR BOYS.

A P. and O. Training Scheme.

A big advance in the project of getting a good class of British boy to enter the Mercantile Marine is about to be made by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company. Early next year the P. and O. Company will begin to offer selected boys what practically comes to a free sea training. Under this scheme it will be possible for parents to place their boys as officers in one of the finest mercantile services in the world without paying any premiums.

Education for a career on land, in fact becomes in direct consequence a much more expensive thing than education for a career at sea. The P. and O. company has for some time maintained a policy of subsidising boys who entered the educational training ship Worcester for their two years' course, by paying a sum of £67 for each boy. This left the parent with only a similar sum to pay. But after two years on the Worcester the boys had to go to sea in a sailing ship for three years, and the parents had then to pay half the premiums. Now, however, the whole premium for the three years' sea training "in sail," which is subsequent to the training on the Worcester, is to be paid by the company. Or if one of the selected boys prefers to go straight "into steam" he can be taken free on the P. and O. cargo steamers. In either case he gets his three years at sea for nothing and becomes a P. and O. officer at the end of them.

"We shall still prefer the boy from the Worcester, which is, as you know, an educational establishment as well as a nautical training school, to go for his three years' practical experience into sail. It makes a fellow handier in the end, and some of our best mariners come from the old sloops. If a boy goes straight 'into steam' he may in some emergency in later sea life be confronted with a common sea problem that a sailor proper would be able to get out at once. There is no doubt that boys who like open air life will be able to get on quickly by means of our new subsidy. As soon as he finishes his sea training at our expense he will become a regular junior officer in our service. A certificated fifth officer earns £7 per month, and there are various allowances for being in the Naval Reserve which increase this sum very soon. Then the boy, now a young man, will be in settled employment with various periods of leave, besides the year absence on a man-of-war, which he gets as a Naval Reserve man. If the old excuse for keeping boys ashore, which was based on expense, had any ground at all we would seem to have knocked it over by the new project. It is obvious that people of the professional class who have large families and yet limited means will find placing a boy at sea the cheapest thing to do. Even if the whole expenses mounted up to £ 100 for the five years of tranining that is an insignificant average sum for expert annual education when one has the certainly of placing the boy well at the end of it.

We have no reason to join in the chorus of despair at the decadence of British keenness for the sea Parents have only to be sufficiently attracted by a good offer to put no further obstacles in the way of sea-struck boys. That is what we hope to do by instituting this scheme as our policy of recruitment at the beginning of next year.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A Delhi correspondent states that Captain Swinton, Chairman of the Town Planning Committee, is expected to arrive in Delhi next week.

It is proposed to hold a monster meeting of the Anglo Indian Empire League in Christmas week in Calcutta. Members of the League from all parts of India are expected to be present at the meeting.

The transfer of the headquarters of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi has necessitated changes in the Simla allowance code, and a provisinal issue of the revised code has just been published.

The results of all the elections to the Madras Legislative Council will be gazetted simultaneously on the 1st January and under the revised Regulations it is from the date of that notification that the members term of office will begin.

Recently there was a strike of waiters at the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, and the management has now engaged fifty Goanese to take their places, these, according to the "Ceylon Observer, are an intelligent lot and look quite smart." We should like see some of that sort in Bombay.

The name of Pandit Ram Avatar Sharma, M.A., Sahityacharya, Professor of the Patna College, has been recommended by the Reception Committee of the Indian National Social Conference to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar for election as President of the next session of the Conference which will be held at Bankipore in Congress week.

A man named Molla, who was arrested by the Goalundo police on a charge of boat stealing, was being brought under escort to Magura Court from Faridpur by train to answer the charge when, taking advantage of the constable's drowsiness, he bolted, handcuffs on, and has not so far been traced. The police are on the look-out for him.

The betrothal ceremony of Maharaj-Kumar Himmat Singh, grandson of Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur of Idar, with the third Raj Kumari of His Highness the Hon. Maharaja Sir Kitri Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Tehri, Garhwal, took place at Himmatnagor, the capital of Idar State, last month.

Maulena Moulvi Sha Suleman Sahib Puhulvari, the well known authority on Moslem theology, and High-Priest of Behar, arrived in Madras yesterday. He is making an extensive tour all over India to study the religious requirements of the present day Moslems, and during his stay in Madras will deliver a series of lectures on leading topics of the day.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the police, for any clue as to who caused the death of a durwan named Ambhor Bahadur, whose body was found floating in a paddy field at Bhabanipore in the early part of the month ; and a similar reward will be given to any person who can produce Bahadur Singh, who was formerly employed as a durwan by Babu Nogendra Nath Choudhury of Sylhet.

Sir Charles Bayley will spend his Christmas holidays in Agra and Bikaneer. He leaves Bankipore on December 24th, arriving at Agra on Christmas morning and at Bikaneer the following day. Here he will halt till the 30th, reaching Agra on New Year's Day, and returning to Bankipore on January 2nd. His Honour will be accompanied by Lady Bayley, Miss Bayley, and Captain H. F. Collingridge, A.-D.-C.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Standard" "A high class Hindu marriage was, on Friday, celebrated at 40 Godown Street, Georgetown, Madras. The bridegroom a blooming youth with pleasing manners is the son of Mr. T. P. Nurberumall Chetty while the bride, a girl of lovely features is the second daughter etc." It is difficult to know which to admire more the bridegroom's wedding manners or the lady, lovely features.

A meeting of the Bengal Waterwa Advisory Committee will be held on January 25th. The subject on the agenda paper constitute a long list, Mr. Oswald Lees, I. C. S., has arrived in Calcutta to deal with the special matter of the preparation of the scheme for a steamer canal in connection with the canalisation of Tolly's Nullah. It is probable that a new canal will have to be cut in connection with this scheme.

It is apparent a Calcutta correspondent writes, that Lord and Lady Carmichael will gracefully endure what pomp and circumstance are necessary to their position, but will be very happy to dispense with unnecessary to their position, but will be very happy to dense with unnecessary pageantry. "Everyone is wrought to a considerable state of indignation on the score of the Governor's Band, and it would seem that the only truly unconcerned person is our Governor, who accepts Bodyguards and Bands as necessary evils on occasions. It is very evident that Lord and Lady Carmichaes are going to achieve are record popularity.

Allahabad says "the Pioneer" was treated to a veritable return of the monsoon at the end of the week, the amount registered during the 24 hours ending on Saturday morning, when the rain had by no means stopped, being 1.21 inches. The rain, if it extended to the whole district as well as the neighbouring tracts to the east, must be accounted very timely, as the agricultural reports up to a few days ago showed that rain was urgently needed in this protion of the United Provinces, the rice having already in certain parts withered owing to the lack of water. Elsewhere in the province standing crops are said to be in a flourishing condition,

It is a Happy sign of the times says the Madras Mail "that the hereditary class of arrisans in the Madras Presidency are bestirring themselves to bring about the social and industrial advancement of the community. As custodians of craftsmanship which has been deified in the person of their patron saint, Visvakarma, they can do great good if they develop the exhibition of "Silpa Vasties," which they propose to organise in connection with the Visvabrahmana Conference to be held at Tanuku on the 28th, 29th and 30th December. Caste Conferences which end merely in laudatory speeches at the greatness of particular castes do little public good and many would be glad to see a revival of the hereditary skill and cunning of the band for which the Indian artisan classes were justly famous in times gone by, and we would commend this side of their activies to their earnest attention.

The Cotton Industrial Bureau recently established in London, aided in a large measure by the warfare that has been conducted in the Manchester Guardian by Mr. Johnson of Cawnpore and Mr. N. N. Wadia of Bombay, has evidently made an impression in Lancashire. For in seconding a vote of thanks to the President of the Bankers' Institute in Manchester the other day, Mr. W. Tattersall—the arch enemy says the Pioneer" of the cotton industry in India—said that the Indian cotton duties would soon be discussed in Lancashire at the instance of Indian mill owners, and he hoped that Lancashire would "demand" the abolition of both import duties and excise duties as the Indian finances were very much stronger than in the days when these were imposed. It appears, therefore, as if Lancashire rather than consent to the abolition of the Indian excise duties, a matter of say a third of a million is quite prepared to press for the removal of the cotton import duties which bring in a revenue of more than three times that amount. How this loss is going to be made good naturally concems Lancashire but little, and if it is still true that what Lancashire thinks to-day Great Britain says to-morrow, the Indian Finance Minister will soon have something to ponder.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

New Bread

can be eaten directly it comes from the oven fragrant and delicious, if it is raised with "Paisley Flour."

"Paisley Flour" bread, a few minutes old, is just as digestible as ordinary bread a day old—but it's far nicer and far better.

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder

is used one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

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Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

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1st—Excellence of quality.
2nd—Delicious and sweet fragrance.
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In a remarkably short time, often a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It speedily removes strangury, stones and other organic troubles of the Kidneys. It cures non-retention of urine and heals irritation, inflammation and ulceration of the urinary passage and all other diseases arising from indiscretion or excesses, in either sex.

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GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris ; Society of Chemical Industry, London ; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bema, 1899 tons, captain J. Younger will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Cornwell, 3954 tons Captain Howell, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Umtali, 1,674 tons Captain A. F. Clarky, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Marseilles, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

The steamer Paletta 3521 tons, Captain 3501 tons, Captain J. R. Nasbit, sailed yesterday for Colombo with ballast.

The steamer Harfield, 2,245 tons Captain J. E. Churchill sailed yesterday for Glasgow Gaston, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

The Bombay Persia S. N. Co's steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain J. P. A. Gore sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo.

The steamer Penang, 386 tons, Captain Olsen, will sail to-day for Singapore, with ballast. She will convey in town the launch Quiloa.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Firoozi, 2029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah with a general Cargo and 40 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer India, 4,199 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Khola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo, 50 horses and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Massiba, 3250 tons, Captain J. Thompson, arrived in harbour Sunday from Glasgaw &c., with a general cargo 50 horses and passengers.

The steamer King Bleddyn 2,853 tons, Captain G. R. Ritch, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Barry, with a ballast and 2 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umballa 3,426 tons, Captain J. C. L. Brocqu, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Gerd, 757 tons, Captain A. H. Andreasson, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Bangkok, with y cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2207 tons, Captain H. Stockwell, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Delagoa Bay, &c., with a general cargo 6 cabin and 467 Deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dolobaria, 3437 tons, Captain G. N. Ramage, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Bassein, with a cgrgo of rice.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Fultola, 2202 tons, Captain H. W. Talbut, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of Surgar, 4 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 946 tons, Captain H. Cutbush, sailed Yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Islanda, 3360 tons, Captain A. M. Rait, sailed Yesterdays for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Cowder, 2764 tons, Captain F. J. Fullerton, sailed Yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 25.

STREAM

Barala	1899	Butler		M M & Co
Barjora	19.8	Burbridge		M M & Co
Lhasa	949	Cutbush	Karachi ...25-11	M M & Co
Angus	2320	Dakers		T M & Co
Beme	1899	Younger		Shaw Wallace & Co
Clan MacNeil	2504	Higgins		J Finlay & Co
Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai ...4-12	P & O Co
Ellatine	2491	Newton		T M & Co
Kasara	505	King		M M & Co
Marmariss		Comdr Muhlis		Turkish G Boat
Medina	6699	Notley	London ...30-11	P & O Co
Mozaffer	250	Nacoda		Persian Govt.
Naderi	1168	Hughes	N F......N F......	Bo & P S N Co
Nordfarer	2397	Olsen		T M & Co
Otto Sverdrup	2291	Michelson	Liverpool &c.	T Morrison & Co
Penang	286	Olsin		M M & Co
River Forth	2883	Stevens		W & A G & Co
Uganda	2783	Gow		S Wallace & Co
Ujina	3426	Hill		M M & Co
Valdura	3495	Corrance	Baltimore	S Smidt & Co
Uolabaria	3437	Ramage		M M & Co
Fultalla	2702	Talbut		M M & Co
Gerd	757	Andreasen		F F C & Co
Fmtalla	3426	Bracq		M M & Co
Firooze	2022	Primrose		Bo & P S N Co
Virawa	3360	Maclean		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Murray	3121	Wodal	C Coast	2-12	M M& Co
D & E Trafford Hall	3437	Main	Karachi	30-11	K N & Co
F Kybfels	3159	Frisius	Hamburg	27-11	W & A G & Co
K Rangoon Maru	2733	Kamoshita	Kobe	29-11	N Y Kaisha
M Chulmleigh	2567	Brooks	Antwerp	30-11	J M & Co
N Strathan	2829	Maclay	Philadelphia	30-11	R A Willis
O Baron Ardrossan	2775	Reid	Barrow Furness	30-11	K Nixon & Co
P Ranvik	3332	Berggrun	Rotterdam	28-11	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	King Bleddun	Retch	Barry Oct 8
25	Umballa	Brocq	Calcutta Nov 9
	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok Nov 7
	Fultala	Talbut	Mauritius Nov 12
	Oolobaira	Ramage	Bassein Nov 10
	Palau cotta	Stockwell	Delagoa B. Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi &c
	Islanda	Rait	Calcutta
	Umtalia	Clarke	Antwerp
	Patella	Nasbit	Colombo
	Harfield	Churchill	Glasgow
	Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah
	Cornwall	Howell	Hull &c
	Baron Cowder	Fullerton	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bume, Younger for Rangoon.
„ Penang, Olsen for Singapore.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Virawa, for Calcutta &c.
„ Fultala, for Calcutta &c.
„ King Bleddyn, for Hull &c.
„ Massilia for Liverpool &c.
„ Gerd for Bangkok
„ Baron Andrearsan for Barrow in Furness.
„ Kola for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer "Assaye", left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Sydney", left Aden, for Bombay on the 29th instant and she is expected here on Friday the 22th instant at 1 a.m.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Karachi", passed the Canal outward bound on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here in the evening of the 4th proximo.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Moravia", from Trieste, left Aden on the 23rd instant evening and is due here on the 30th instant evening. The same Co's chartered steamer "Attila", from Levante, is due here about 29th instant.

The Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Sardegna", from Genova left Aden for Bombay, on the 24th instant. The same Co's steamer "Ischia", from Bombay left Singapore for Hongkong on the 25th instant. The same Co's steamer "Capri", from Hongkong left Penang direct for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia", arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 23rd instant and the same So's steamer "Castalia", homeward bound passed Suez about 10 a.m. on the 23rd instant and the same Co's steamer "Olympia", outward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 4th proximo.

The Bombay Gazette
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

IN THE PRESS.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication this Month, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY. Among these will be found :—

The Fairy Queen's Quandary
By
G. R. Sims.

The Gift
By
Alice and Claude Askew.

Pilot Mathey's Christmas
By
Sir A. T. Quiller Couch.

Santa Claus by the Sea
By
Justice Huntly McCarthy.

The Ghost in the Snow
By
Katharine Tynan.

The Humours of Christmas
By
Barry Pain.

The Spirit King
By
Dorothea Deakin.

How Nell and Belle met the Santa Claus
By
Queenie Scott—Hopper.

Roger Wagnall's Ghost
By
John H. Duos.

On New Year's Eve
By
Harold Bindloss.

Peggy Decides
By
Hough Wood.

A Seasonable Story
By
H. C. S.

In addition the number will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including :—

The Knight and the Lady
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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 26th Nov. 1912.

THE PRESIDENCY POLICE.

MR. MICHAEL KENNEDY, in his report on the working of the Police in the Bombay Presidency, observes that judged by the ratios of the last four years, detective efficiency in the presidency proper is highest on the whole in the Northern Division and worst on the railways, though the latter show some further slight improvement on the last year. In Sind, too, it is on the railways that more crime goes undetected. In the presidency proper, as no doubt in Sind, this is felt to be due to the very special difficulties the Railway police have to contend within the arrest of criminals who leave the trains with their booty long before their crimes are discovered and reported. Most of the offences occur in running trains, usually at night and among travellers who are complete strangers to one another and anxious to get to their destinations. They can rarely give any clue which is of use to the police and are, moreover, reluctant to break their journey in order to assist the police. With them ignorance, or a pretence of it, is the most convenient policy to adopt and there are remarkably few who display the amount of public spirit necessary to bring a culprit to justice. If there were passengers willing to undergo a little inconvenience, there is little doubt that systematic thefts on running trains would be checked. But as it is, so long as a man's own belongings are left intact, he troubles himself little about his neighbour's. Thefts from goods trains are more numerous and being from long, slow-moving trains, which halt for hours in dark unprotected sidings, are easier to effect, though we should imagine they are easier to detect. But it appears that it is in dealing with the graver thefts—burglaries and dacoities—that the police experience the greatest difficulties and are least successful. In his previous report Mr. Kennedy indicated some of the more obvious difficulties with which the mofussil police have to contend. In no European country, he now asserts, are the police handicapped in their work as are the Indian police in the mofussil where there is practically no sense of public duty in the matter of furthering the ends of justice, no social condemnation of crime and criminals and the attitude of the people towards a police investigation is the reverse of sympathetic.

Further than this, Mr. Kennedy tells us that except in a relatively small number of important cases, taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department, nowhere is the investigating officer able to devote his time to one case, no matter how serious or difficult it may be. He has always on hand several cases, all in different stages and scattered over a considerable area, the investigations into which have all to be regularly advanced, action taken and reports submitted punctually in accordance with the provisions of the law and departmental orders. The Courts, as the Inspector-General says, require a high standard of evidence and plenty of it, which in mofussil conditions it is often next to impossible to secure, while circumstantial evidence only is not considered sufficient. At the same time, he adds, as often as not, in serious cases wholesale and barefaced intimidation of and tampering with witnesses is practised by interested parties in order to defeat the ends of justice. "Under extraordinary conditions, confronted by difficulties which have no counterpart in European countries, and working through laws more suited to Western than Oriental surroundings, it is wonderful that the Indian police approach the standard of efficiency in Western countries so nearly as they do." So much must be generally admitted, the more readily when we remember the classes from which the rank and file of the police are recruited and the low rates of pay which scarce serve to keep them alive much less to keep them honest. If the police are not strong enough and capable of doing the duty expected of them, we can only look for an increase of crime, but Mr. Kennedy has hopes of inducing the people to lighten the duties of the police by taking care of themselves. He has circulated notes in the vernacular on the appearance, disguises, methods, etc., of the professional and criminal classes, both local and from up-country, in the hopes that by this means the subordinate police and the people may learn something of the *modus operandi* of these troublesome criminals and protect themselves from their depredations. In the conditions of mofussil life, Mr. Kennedy considers the spread of knowledge in a practical form, of the habits and appearance of the criminals who prey on the villages should go some way towards effecting a reduction in the number of burglaries and bringing about greater success in dealing with house-breakers.

To the criminal tribes, considerable attention has been paid and it was hoped they would be gradually brought to settle down. Land has been given them, but they show little disposition to relinquish a wandering life. The Superintendent at Bijapur, says that to the best of his knowledge none of the chapparbands have made any false coins during the year. A quarrel about a woman or the fear of a ghost has in cases disorganised the work which has taken a year to accomplish. According to the District Magistrate of Dharwar, the Haranshikaris who have been settled have not done well. They are restless and want to be off. "It appears, however, that in the previous season, which was a good one, and when they were described as doing well, they did no work themselves but hired local cultivators to till their ground for them. The fact is that no inducement will make them do a stroke of work with their own hands. Left to wander from place to place, they are a tax on the energies of the police and a general nuisance. Settled in a village, they occupy, unprofitably, land which would be gladly taken by the villagers and are a local and intensified nuisance." The fact that the Nizam's Government has ordered the deportation of all foreign gangs from Hyderabad territory seems likely to increase the work of the police in relation to criminal tribes, but the Criminal Tribes Act, which has now become law, gives the police and magistracy increased powers of control over the criminally disposed classes and it is hoped that the benefits accruing to the public will be commensurate with the amount of additional work the Act throws upon the police.

A BOMBAY EDUCATIONIST.

THE death just announced, at the ripe age of eighty-five, of Mr. Sidney James Owen, will be much regretted in Bombay, for he was once a Professor at Elphinstone College and some of his Indian pupils are still living, though more than fifty years have elapsed since his direct connection with the Education Department of this Presidency ceased. That connection was of short duration, but was sufficiently long for him to leave a strong impress on the minds of his young pupils in whom he inspired a zeal for historical and economic studies. He was sent out by Vernon Smith, Lord Lyveden, President of the Board of Control, in 1856, when the Elphinstone College was at a low ebb, along with two other young men, Rawlinson and Hughlings to reinforce the institution that had suffered considerably by death and other causes. Henry Green, the professor of history and political economy, whose writings on the land tenure of the Presidency, showed great promise, had succumbed to the climate, and his able successor, Professor Reid, having been promoted to a judgeship of the Small Causes Court, the post long remained vacant. Mr. Owen, after some difficulty, was selected to fill it, Rawlinson and Hughlings at the same time taking the chairs of Mathematics and English literature. They succeeded in reorganising studies at the College, but Rawlinson, a near relative, we believe of the great Orientalist and diplomotist, Sir Henry, died in September 1857, of cholera, and Mr. Owen found that the Indian climate did not suit his constitution and went home in the April following. He never returned, but chose an Oxford career, having been appointed teacher of Indian law in the University in 1861. Hughlings also died some time after, and thus the two of brilliant teacher who had been sent out to instruct Young Bombay of those days was lost to the college in a short time. Owen's place as teacher of history and economics was taken after some interval by Sir Alexander Grant, a brilliant educationist to whom Bombay's young men of the sixties—many of whom distinguished themselves greatly in local affairs since—owe very much. Alexander Grant was of the same age as Owen, who induced him to come out to India from Oxford, where they had been together. Grant went first to Madras for a short time where Sir Charles Trevelyan, a great enthusiast for the education of Indians on modern lines—as laid down by Macaulay, who was his brother-in-law, was Governor. But he soon found that he had more congenial work waiting for him in Bombay in his friend Owen's place. The two together might be said to have laid the foundations of historical and economic studies in Bombay, studies which were not unfortunately kept up till a fresh impetus was given by late professors like Mr. Wordsworth. The late Mr. Ranade, Mr. J. P. Kapadia, and some others were zealous pupils, who distinguished themselves in later life both in the fields of history and of political economy. Though Mr. Owen left India so long ago his connection with it was pretty close, as at Oxford, he came into contact with many successive generations of probationers of the Indian Civil Service whom he taught Indian law and history, and into whom he imbued a love for the country and its people. When the University established a separate Readership for Indian history in 1878 he was appointed to it for life, though the tenure of his successors was limited by statute to seven years. This he continued to hold till his death though latterly he was empowered to nominate a substitute, Mr. Vincent Smith, the distinguished writer on Indian Archæology and History, to perform the duties of his chair. The latter will most probably now succeed him in the permanent appointment. Mr. Owen in spite of his years was busy with his work up to almost the end and only a few months ago he published his Oxford course of lectures on the fall of the Moghal Empire, a very suggestive and useful book. He did not embody, however, his extensive knowledge in any great historical work in India, as he had intended in his early days.

INDIA AND YELLOW FEVER.

OUR readers may remember that a little while ago the Government of India gave instructions to medical officers in the principal ports of the country to undertake a survey of the species of mosquito which are to be found in the docks and harbours. These instructions of course related to the investigations, which have been proceeding for some time in view of the forthcoming opening of the Panama Canal, and the fear that it may lead to the introduction of yellow fever to India. The inquiries, which are, at present, being made in the ports and by the Medical Department, are of the utmost importance, because upon them depend the success or non-success of any preventive measures, which the Government may adopt. In the current number of the *Agricultural Journal of India*, the subject is discussed in by no means a cheerful manner, by Mr. F. M. Howlett, the Imperial Pathological Entomologist. Hitherto only one species of mosquito has been discovered, of which it is known with certainty that it is a disseminator of the disease. In fact until not long ago it was believed to be the only carrier of yellow fever germs, and on that basis, the problem was not regarded with great apprehension, as it was believed that a vigorous campaign of extermination, as well as a strict observance of the ordinary precautions against infectious disease, would probably be adequate safeguards. Mr. Howlett, however, in his very suggestive article, points to unpleasant possibilities, through which it will be a very difficult manner to limit the scope of the disease, and which can only be viewed with serious alarm. The species of mosquito to which we have referred is "Stegomiya fasciata," a species, which is practically confined to the coast districts, and is common in the large seaports, particularly in Bombay and Calcutta. Thus, while to some extent the coast districts and seaports must inevitably, we fear, suffer, were this mosquito the only carrier of the disease, it should not be impossible to prevent its spread beyond them. Mr. Howlett, however, tells us that it is not at all certain that "Stegomiya fasciata" is the only carrier; it may be that several other varieties of stegomiya also convey the deadly germ. "If," says Mr. Howlett, "Stegomiya scutellaria" should prove to be a carrier of yellow fever, there would be no obvious reason why it should not spread infection all over the country, in which case the ravages of plague would be equalled if not surpassed." It is believed that yellow fever can be conveyed by the offspring of an infected mosquito, as well as by the parent itself, and Mr. Howlett, therefore, propounds a plan for destroying, as far as possible, the natural breeding-places, and for enticing the mosquitoes to propagate in artificial breeding-places, with a view to destroying the larvæ that may be hatched in them. We sincerely hope that Mr. Howlett's gloomy forebodings will prove to be unfounded, but in any case the danger of yellow fever will provide another pressing reason for a vigorous campaign for the destruction of the insect and the closing of wells and other breeding-places. However distasteful this may be to certain orthodox persons, it is a measure, which for the sake of the health of the whole city if not the whole country, obviously is becoming more and more imperative, and certain members of the Corporation may make up their minds to it.

NYASSALAND COTTON.

COTTON cultivation in Nyassaland, which has been one of the bright hopes of the British Cotton-Growing Association, seems to be passing through a critical period of depression at the present. An unfortunate feature of the gloomy report, which has just been issued officially is that the rapid expansion of cultivation, which was one of the country's most promising features has been checked. European planters have been so discouraged by the failure of last season's crop that they have refrained from extending their acreages, so that enterprise is mainly reduced in the quarter from which the best methods might be expected. The report says that owing to abnormally sunless weather during the maturation period the crop has been an unfavourable one, and the percentage of first-grade cotton is small. The failure of last season's crop and the scarcity of labour have discouraged European planters from extending their cotton acreages, and the crop now approaching harvest, covers an area of 24,155 acres, which is an increase of only 823 acres. The cotton industry, however, continues to increase in popularity with the natives, and, taking into consideration the adverse climatic conditions, the returns for the year are considered to show a satisfactory increase. Some complaints have been made about the quality of the native-grown cotton, but the Director of Agriculture, contends that the only difference between the European-grown and the native-grown cotton is in the grading of the crop. He states that it has been repeatedly shown that, provided the crop is carefully graded, the native can produce as good cotton as the European. He adds that the native cotton industry has suffered to a considerable extent through the keeness with which inexperienced Europeans have purchased any class of native cotton, having erroneously based their calculations on the high prices prevailing during 1910 and the spring of last year, and losing considerably by their transactions. The position now is that buyers are becoming very particular as to the quality of cotton they purchase, and the natives whose rubbish was eagerly sought after last season cannot understand the change. The British Cotton-growing Association is paying for the employment of twelve additional inspectors for the better supervision of the crop, and it may therefore be hoped that the position will gradually improve.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The War in the Balkans.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

WHEN, but a short three weeks ago I ventured to sound a note of warning on the subject of backing favourites, I certainly did not contemplate that events would move so quickly, and that within a month the Turk would be asking for the intervention of the Powers with the Allies fast closing on his gates. Dramatic in its suddenness, the Balkan campaign has been a series of surprises, even for those who had not pinned their faith on the magnificent fighting qualities that the Turkish soldier has always shown. But for the strict censorship, amounting almost in some cases to the practical imprisonment of the correspondents, we should doubtless have been prepared at an earlier date for the denouement. As it was, the news of reverse after reverse to the Turkish arms was received with caution approaching disbelief. The Allies were freely accused of exaggerating both the extent and importance of their successes : and dire results were foretold as a consequence of what seemed all too daring strategy. But it now appears that the Allies had a better knowledge of the military strength, or weakness of Turkey, than the War Offices and General Staffs of the Western Powers. Turkish statistics had been taken at their face value by the Military Powers of Europe. The generally accepted strength of the Ottoman Field Army was approximately 400,000 men. It was said, and believed that there were 200,000 Turkish troops in Macedonia to guard the railways and contain the Servians, Montenegrins and Greeks. It was reckoned that by the third week in October, not less than 200,000 reliable troops would be in the field to defend Thrace, and take the offensive against Bulgaria. These figures were accepted in Berlin, as they were in London, and it was believed that not only were the auxiliary services, transport, supply and medical, adequate and efficient, but that higher commanders and an efficient staff existed to direct and control the working of an organization which had been completed and brought up to date under the regime of the Young Turk. The number, it is true, have not proved to be so very wrong. The Turkish soldier has been there, and has, in no way, belied his traditions as a fighter, but in every thing else that makes for efficiency and success in the field the Ottoman armies have been absolutely deficient. That an army fights on its stomach is a truism, that the Army of the Turks in Thrace was starved is a fact : starved not only in food, but in all the munitions of war. With command of the railway, the officials at Constantinople failed, and failed utterly in the services of maintenance. Troops were hurried forward or at all events sent to the front with the nearest approach to hurry known to the Turk, but no arrangements were made for the despatch of Commissariat, Ordnance, Engineer, and Medical stores or their distribution from railhead. Transport was either non-existent or not organized. The officers were wanting in training, the senior officers had never had a chance of handling large bodies of troops, and even if they had been in every way thoroughly efficient, what chance would they have had with every thing lacking that differentiates an army from a mob of armed men? Not least amongst the deficiencies was the absence of all means of rapid inter-communication in the field between the various units, and head-quarters. In an age of telegraphs, telephones and aeroplanes, the spectacle of Abdullah Pasha on an isolated mound endeavouring to follow the varying phases of the fight from Lule Burgas to Viza. Some twenty odd miles with his binoculars and the assistance of an occasional, very occasional, and much belated report by mounted orderly, is a revelation. What influence could a commander so placed exercise on the progress of the battle ? Intercommunication on the battle-field is one of the hardest problems of modern warfare, where the front extends over so many miles, and yet it is essential to ensure co-operation and coordination throughout to achieve the object of the Commanders-in-Chief. Even when all the resources of modern science are utilized, it is often found difficult to get messages through to time, but to fail in the provision of so essential a portion of the engineer services is to place the Commander in a position where he ceases to be a Commander. The Turkish Army was provided with many sets of wireless for field work, but they had been neglected, and when taken out of store were found to be useless, fit only for the scrap heap. After all only a shade worse than the fleet, which had to start refitting after the declaration of war !

TURKEY'S PLANS.

At the commencement of hostilities it seemed that the Turkish Commander-in-Chief had the choice of two strategic plans, either of which could be adopted with every prospect of success in Thrace. With the Bulgarians advancing on widely separated but converging lines he might have aimed at containing one column, whilst concentrating his main force to overwhelm the other before it came within supporting distance, or he might adopt the strategic retreat contesting the ground in a series of rear guard actions, gradually getting stronger and putting up a longer fight until the moment came for striking a decisive flow on an enemy enfeebled by the detrition that goes on daily as an army marches and fights further and further from its base. The former would have appealed to Napoleon, the latter would have been to have followed in the footsteps of Kuropatkin, but either presupposes mobility and manœuvring power. Both these owing to want of organization and general unpreparedness were lacking, and the retirement of the Turks from the frontier to the Chataldja Lines can hardly be dignified by the term strategic retreat. The Turkish soldier alone comes out of the pay with a reputation untarnished. Beaten he may have been in the long struggle of the last week, but the responsibility for his defeat lies as much with his own War Office as with his Bulgarian foe. Not that I wish to belittle in any way the performances of the Bulgarian troops. Far from it. They have fought magnificently, and fully deserve the victories they have won so bravely. Five and twenty years of organization, training and preparation have borne good fruit. Small as the State is, and limited as her resources are Bulgaria has put an army in the field equipped, trained, and led in a manner to excite the admiration of all. With every disadvantage as regards lines of communications, at an ever increasing distance from rail head, they have fed and maintained their troops complete with the munitions of war. Despite bad roads, ever getting worse under the stress of traffic, with slow moving animal drawn carts food and stores have been pushed forward, and batteries and regiments have never been short of amunuition, heavy though the expenditure has been. Her Intelligence Department appears to have worked well. Not only were the strategic plans apparently laid, with a full knowledge of her opponent's strength and weakness, but General Saroff's tactical dispositions displayed a fairly accurate knowledge of the positions and movements of the enemy, and his deductions of their intentions from his information were generally correct. The inter-communication between the scattered columns appears to have been effectively maintained. Later on doubtless we shall hear of the part played by the aircraft in the collection of information. At present we only know of two or three successful flights of the Bulgarian aeroplanes, but from this, and from the rapidity with which news of Turkish movements reached General Saroff, it is only fair to infer that he was well served by his aerial scouts. The Turks were not well supplied with air scouts, in fact seems that only at the last moment did they think of supplying themselves with any machines, and the one or two that they obtained appears to have been put out of action very early in the day.

As regards the operations on the Western side it is difficult to say much. But there again it would seem, that the military opinion of the Powers failed to keep pace with the changes that have taken place in the fighting values of Servia and Greece. It is too soon to estimate this at its true worth, in the absence of details from which we could gauge the amount of resistance put up by the Turks. Both Servia and Greece, have done more than was expected of them, and both have fought as no one expected, who judged only on their previous performances in the battlefield. Montenegro has done as much as was expected of her. The net result is that the Allied states of the Balkans are in a very different poisition to that assigned to them by the Powers a month ago and are fully prepared to have their say as to what shall be the post bellum status. Grave doubts are expressed as to whether their resources in men and money will stand the strains of protracted operations, should Turkey make a final effort and hold the Chataldja Lines with any thing like her old pertinacity. If Turkey, which failed to feed and maintain her army 50 miles from the capital, can succeed in doing it at half the distance, there may still be a chance of the Allies becoming exhausted—but I doubt it. I doubt the capacity of the present regime at the Porte and I do not believe, that the Allies are so near at the end of their resources, as interested non-combatants try to make out. Everything points to level headed calculation so far in all the diplomatic and military actions of the Balkans allies, and I doubt their upsetting all by a miscalculation at the finish.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCES.

On Tuesday, Sir H. Carlile asked the Secretary of State for War in the House, the somewhat pertinent question "whether in view of the fact that the war between Turkey and the Balkan States had been practically decided within one month from the declaration of hostilities, he proposed to review the whole basis of the system on which the Territorial Force was constructed in order to secure that the Force, after mobilization, should have six months' training before it took the field." To this Colonel Seely replied that "As naval considerations appear necessarily to be largely excluded from any conclusion to be drawn from recent events in Eastern Europe, the fact alleged in the questions could hardly have any bearing on our military system." If this abstruse remark means anything, it would seem to imply, that in the event of a war with a great naval and military power, Colonel Seely guarantees that the operations for six months shall be exclusively naval, or that under no circumstances would the expeditionary force be available for use outside the British Isles until either the question of the command of the Sea had been definitely settled in our favour, or the Territorials complete their six months' training. This at all events is how it is understood in Belgium. General Ducarne, late chief of the Belgian General Staff in a study on the question of British assistance to Belgium in the case of a Franco-German war, and the violation of Belgian neutrality, expresses great confidence in the efficiency of the 150,000 men available in the United Kingdom. They are well trained and equipped and fit to face any foe, and would be of incalculable value in assisting the present Belgian forces in arresting the progress of a German Army marching through Belgium on France, provided they were landed promptly enough at Ostend or Antwerp. But the General expresses misgivings at their early landing, as they would only be available after a fleet action had ended in favour of the British Fleet. This point will be strongly emphasised by the Belgium Government next week, when the Military Reform Bill is introduced, which has for its object the increase of the Military forces of Belgium to such an extent as to bridge over the delay incidental to the policy that dominates the despatch of the Expeditionary Force. It is quite within the range of possibilities that a situation might arise in which the transfer of the Expeditionary Force could be effected without risk from the German Fleet, even though the Fleet action had not taken place, for a landing at a friendly port differs much from effecting a landing on a Nestile Coast. From the point of view of strategical considerations and treaty obligations, urgent despatch might be imperative, and yet action would be barred by a policy based on the unreadiness of the Territorial Forces. Equally, also, it is not inconceivable, that Germany should manœuvre to postpone the fleet action until the time had passed, when our small contribution of fighting men would have been of use in Belgium. So long, therefore, as this policy contains the despatch of the Expeditionary Force depends not on us, but on the naval action or inaction of a hostile power, and inaction may possibly have a longer containing effect than action !

TERRITORIALS.

Talking of Territorials, the official figures of those who attended and those who did not attend the annual training are not very satisfactory. For the full 15 days, 6,851 officers and 154,800 Non-commissioned officers and men were under canvas, whilst for shorter periods down to 8 days 1,006 officers and 66,195 men attended 46 officers and 314 men put in less than eight days 1,317 officers and 27, 236 men were absent with leave, 37 officers and 6,010 men without leave. The numbers of absentees makes a formidable total of officers and men who have been practically untrained this year. The standard of training is none too high even if advantage be taken of every possible opportunity, and least of all should the annual camp be missed if the Territorial soldier is to be a soldier at all. Leave seems to be given unsparingly, whilst the members absent without leave call for prompt and decision action, unless the force is become a farce. The number of short-timers is, as I mentioned at the times, due largely to the bad weather acting in connection with a schedule of training that failed to arouse interest, much less sufficient enthusiasm to carry men through day after day of drenching rain. Still after every excuse is made, the Force contains far too large a proportion of "slacksters" such men are worse than useless, as they only bring discredit on their corps and give the force in general a bad name. Recruiting prospects are not regarded as cheerful, and General Bethune is still valiantly stumping the country endeavouring to arouse some enthusiasm, and to explain the gospel of the War Office in the country. "We don't want conscription, we don't want compulsory training, we want a voluntary nation in arms, join the Territorials and banish

(*Continued on page 6.*)

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE CHANCES OF KEEPING THE PEACE.

Will Austria and Servia Settle their Differences?

"THE SOUND OF THE RATTLING OF SABRES."

Peace Plenipotentiaries hold their First Meeting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

The Turkish delegates reached the Bulgarian headquarters on Saturday night. The Bulgarian and Turkish plenipotentiaries will probably meet to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Significance is attached to the fact that while the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries will also represent Servia and Montenegro, Greece has sent her own representative to the meeting place at Chatalja. This action is supposed to be due to the friction between the Bulgarians and Greeks at Salonika.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The first meeting of the Turco-Bulgarian plenipotentiaries was held to-day at Abaktchikeui in a zone which has been declared to be neutral.

SITUATION IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.

On the occasion of a thanksgiving service in the Serb Church here, the police prevented Slav students from holding a procession, whereupon the latter raised disloyal shouts. The crowd was exasperated and attacked the students, scattering them broadcast.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.

It is semi-officially stated that the reports of extensive Austrian military preparations are greatly exaggerated. All that is being done is to bring certain units up to peace strength as a precaution. The reports of mobilisation are groundless.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The sensational reports of mobilization published by the Austrian and German newspapers have failed to disturb the equanimity of Europe owing to the conciliatory attitude of all the parties, including Servia, which is apparently preparing gracefully to yield upon the vexed question of the port on the Adriatic.

The fact that the British Third Battle Squadron has returned to Malta is likewise regarded as indicating relaxation of the tension.

Nevertheless, in spite of the generally optimistic feeling, a slight sound of the rattling of sabres may be discerned in an inspired telegram published by the *Koelnische Zeitung* declaring that it is now expected that Russia will not delay to speak in favour of pacification and that Servian frenzy will yield to good sense. The telegram adds that the Bulgarians are already considerably sobered and desire to end the strain which is spreading among them.

The *Reichspost*, which is the organ of the Arch-duke Francis Ferdinand, makes a significant statement to the effect that the Arch-duke, during his visit to Berlin, gained the conviction that the Triple Alliance was firmer than ever and that the three Powers would March in serried line in Eastern Affairs.

THE SERVIAN DEMAND.

LATER.

The Servian Premier, Dr. Pasics, has made an important statement to the *Times*, outlining Servia's demands. He declares that it is essential that Servia should possess the coast line from Alessio to Durazzo. This coast line should be added to Old Servia by a strip of territory bounded on the South by a line drawn from Durazzo to Ochrida Lake and on the North by a line from Alessio to Djakova. Servia, Dr. Pasics declares, is prepared to make every sacrifice to obtain this minimum.

The *Times*, in a leading article, regrets the above statement as unlikely to assist efforts towards peace and as being much more extensive than the original suggestion of a seaport.

AMERICAN CRUISERS.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 25.

The American cruiser "Montana" has sailed for Beirut, via Port Said, and the "Tennessee" for Smyrna, *via* Malta.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Great Improvement in the Morale of the Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.

The Turkish *morale* has greatly improved on the arrival of reinforcements from Asia, and as a result of the restoration of order out of the chaos which prevailed after the defeat at Lule Burgas.

It is thought probable that the Bulgarians, having occupied all the territory they intend to hold, will now leave the Turks to take the initiative.

The Turks are reinforcing their troops at Gallipoli, anticipating an attack on the Dardanelles.

BATTLE OF MONASTIR.

Servians' Fiercest Struggle During the War.

BELGRADE, Nov. 25.

Fethy Pasha, whose troops occupied the centre at the battle of Monastir, retired towards Resnia with his defeated army, but was overtaken and killed.

Belated reports confirm the impression that the battle was the bloodiest in the war, in which the Servians have been engaged. They had the greatest difficulty in crossing the river Cherna, the passage of which had to be forced by desperate fighting, at a heavy cost.

FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

BELGRADE, Nov. 24.

The Servians have captured Orchrida. They met with no resistance.

The Greeks engaged some Turkish troops escaping from Monastir. After a short fight the Greeks took 1,200 prisoners and 19 guns.

At the request of the Servians, Greece has ordered steamers with food supplies to the Adriatic coast for the Servian troops.

SOFIA, Nov. 25.

After three weeks' training the recruits of 1912 are leaving to-day to do garrison duty in Macedonia.

It is semi-officially announced that large bodies of Greeks and Servians in Macedonia are being held in readiness to proceed to Chatalja in the event of the failure of the negotiations. In that case the allied armies will enter Constantinople together.

REFUGEES FROM SALONIKA.

Cause of Outbreak Against the Jews.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

A British steamer arrived here, yesterday, with 600 refugees from Salonika, who, running short of provisions, threatened the crew. A detachment from the cruiser "Hampshire" boarded the steamer and quelled the trouble.

SALONICA, Nov. 95.

The Anti-Jewish outbreak on the occasion of the occupation by the Allies was due to the fact that the Jews abstained from decorating their houses with Greek flags. A story is also being spread that Jewish bar-keepers served Greek soldiers with corrosive sublimate, instead of cognac.

The statement, however, is unfounded.

TURKISH GUNBOAT SUNK.

ATHENS, Nov. 24.

A Greek torpedo-boat torpedoed and sank a Turkish gunboat in the harbour at Aivali, 66 miles north of Smyrna. The Turkish crew abandoned the gunboat on the approach of the torpedo-boat.

"NOTHING BUT RECRUITS."

A German Opinion of the Turkish Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

In a lecture in Berlin, General von der Goltz said that the Turkish army was nothing but an army of recruits. No attempt had been made to maintain an army in the modern sense before 1908, and the building up of a homogeneous corps of officers would take a number of years.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

An Intrepid Englishwoman's Devotion.

SOFIA, Nov. 25.

A soldier here has been found to be suffering from cholera.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

The workers at San Stefano in the cholera hospital include Miss Alt an aged English lady, formerly a trained nurse, who has been sent out by Lady Dufferin to establish a nursing system for Turkish women.

Miss Alt fearlessly enters infected dwellings, tending patients single-handed and supplying comforts at her own expense.

MADRAS MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

At a meeting of Mahomedans at Madras it was resolved to start a fund in aid of the Turkish wounded. It was also resolved that the authorities of the Moslem University fund be requested to lend Rs. 30 lakhs to the Turkish Government if necessary. Gratitude was expressed to the Viceroy and Lord Pentland for their practical sympathy with the Turkish wounded.

At a committee meeting of the Madras Red Crescent Society it was unanimously agreed to send agents to different parts of the Presidency for the collection of funds for the Society. Over Rs. 17,000 has been collected at Cochin, of which Rs. 15,000 has been remitted to Constantinople.

ITALY AND THE PORTE.

Arrival of New Ambassador at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

Marquis Garroni, the new Italian Ambassador, has arrived and is re-opening diplomatic relations.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. steamer "Egypt" left here for Bombay at 7 p.m., with the outward Mails of the 15th instant.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The deaths are announced of Mr. William F. Monypenny.,
Sir Edward Moss, and
Sir Edward Clouston.

Our obituary list to-day is long and serious.

The late Mr. William Flavelle Monypenny had for some time been a director of the Times Publishing Company, and was in a large measure responsible for the recent appointment to the "Times" of Mr. Geoffrey Robinson who had been associated with Mr. Monypenny on the Johannesburg "Star". Before returning to England the deceased, who was an Irishman, and only 46 years old, had been for many years in South Africa. From 1894 to 1899 he was assistant Editor of the "Times," and was then selected to go out to Johanesburg to conduct the "Star." When the war broke out he obtained a commission in the Imperial Light Horse, his journal of course being suspended. He served throughout the siege of Ladysmith, and afterwards rescumed the editorship of the "Star" when that paper was rescussitated after the war. He resigned in 1903 and went to London. He had published the first volume of a life Disraili.

Sir Edward Moss was Chairman of the wellknown Moss Empires, Limited, and received his knighthood in 1906.

Sir Edward Seaborne Clouston was a famous Canadian financier who has born in 1849. After being in the service of the Bank of Montreal for a quarter of a century—since his sixteenth year—he became General Manager in 1890. He was also closely associated with such bodies as the McGill University, public hospitals, and was also president of the Canadian Bankers' Association. He was a notable athlete and continued an active interest in yachting, motoring and golf until comparatively recently.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

A TERRIBLE PANIC.

44 Women and Children Trampled to Death.

FALSE FIRE ALARM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BILBAO, Nov. 25.

Thirty-eight children and six women were trampled to death in a cinematograph theatre here as a result of panic consequent on a false alarm of fire.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Commissions to be offered to Mercantile Officers.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Standard* says that in order to remedy the shortage of lieutenants, the Admiralty has decided to offer a number of commissions to officers of the Mercantile Marine. The offer will be confined to officers of the Naval Reserve.

BALLOONING.

Record Distance Covered by French Craft.

STUTTGART, Nov. 24.

The French balloon "Picardie" has won the Gordon-Bennett ballooning cup with a record distance of 1,358 miles.

BANK OF BURMA.

Liquidator Files his List of Claims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

The Bank of Burma, Ltd. (in liquidation) was on the board before Justice Ormond in the Chief Court to-day for the liquidator to file his list of claims. Mr. Clifton on behalf of Mr. E. W. Houldsworth filed a list of the greater bulk of the claims and asked the Court to pass a formal order admitting them.

The debts and claims which in the opinion of the liquidator ought to be proved by creditors formed the second sort of claims and the third part contained a list of debts and clauses by persons who were also indebted to the bank, The fourth part was as to contingent claims.

There was also a claim to be handed back for 135,000 shares in the British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., by the Rangoon Refinery Co. Ltd. (in liquidation). These shares were deposited with the bank as security and the liquidator of that company had given notice to liquidator of the bank that he would file a suit for their recovery if they were not handed back. The liquidator had included this in the fourth schedule.

Counsel asked his Honor now to deal with the debts and claims of which in the opinion of the liquidator formal proof should be given. These were the people who had deposits in the bank to whom a dividend had already been paid so that for all the practical purposes they had already been admitted. His Honor directed that with regard to this list the liquidator should file further a affidavit stating what interest had been allowed. Subject to such affidavit he allowed the debts without further evidence.

Several claims which required further proofs in the opinion of the liquidator were dealt with by the Court. In the case of Mr. A. G. Joyce, who claimed as sort of a bank inspector Rs. 4,200 at rate of Rs. 700 per mensem, his Honour directed an affidavit to be filed setting out the details of the claim. Similar orders were passed in the claim of Mr. Stranack for £6,900, six months salary in lieu of notice by the bank, in Mr. W. M. Moore's claim for Rs. 9,900, Mr. J. S. S. Moir's claim for Rs. 8,917, Mr. E B. Pratt's for Rs. 4,375, and Mr. S. A. Herbert's for Rs. 437-10. The last person was engaged to open a London branch and after getting everything ready the bank closed its doors. In the claim of Messrs. Macbeth and Co., Bombay, the lessees of the premises occupied by the bank for Rs. 11,132, for the unexpired portion of lease from March 1st 1912 to December 31, 1915, his Honor passed orders to the effect that the measure of damages in this case should be a sum of money that would have to be paid to a purchaser on March 1, 1912, who would be willing to take over the remainder of the lease. There were no materials before the Court to determine the amount. The liquidator and the crediter should each file affidavits from competent house valuers in Bombay, wno would each state what amount would have to be paid. The affidavits should also contain reasons for the opinion of the valuers. The affidavits were to be returnable by January 22.

His Honor passed similar orders in the claim of the City of London Real Property Coy., Ltd. for three years' rent, less half a quarter for three year's tenancy of premises that were to have been occupied by the London branch. Consideration of further items was postponed to next Monday.

VICEREGAL TOUR.

Gourt Ceremonies at Bikanir State Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, BIKANER, Nov. 25.

The arrival of His Excellency and party this morning was public. At 10 a.m. the Ceremony of Miraj Pursi was performed at Lallgarh, the Foreign Secretary and Military Secretary received the four Principal Sardars of the State and an hour later his Highness paid his State visit to the Viceroy. At Lallgargh, being treated met with the customary ceremonial on his arrival, and throughout the visit.

Soon after midday His Excellency paid the Maharaja a return visit at the Fort.

This afternoon there was a review of troops on the polo ground,

HER Excellency Lady Clarke, accompanied by Captain T. Lucas, visited the Indian Orphanage and All Saints Home, Mazagon, yestesday morning. Her Excellency, who was met on arrival by the Mother Superior, spent over an hour at the Institution and before leaving expressed her high appreciation of the good work which was being done. On the same day Her Excellency went to the B. M. and Dinshaw Petit Hospitals, were she was received by Sister Eleanor Mary, who conducted her round the wards. Afterwards a visit was paid to the out-patient department, and the new old nursing quarters of the J. J. Hospital.

CHARGE AGAINST PLEADER.

Complaint by Cantonment Magistrate of Poona.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

An inquiry into the professional behaviour of Mr. G. S. Dandwate, High Court pleader, is proceeding before Mr. Fawcett, District Judge of Poona, at the instance of the High Court. The incidents to which the enquiry has reference took place in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court before Major Leslie, while that magistrate was hearing a charge of alleged criminal trespass and intimidation brought by a Mrs. Williams against her landlord, Mr. R. Nazareth.

According to Major Leslie's version of the events preceding the occurrences in Court, Mr. D. A. Ghaswala, pleader for Mrs. Williams, asked him to personally try the trespass case. He agreed. The next day, it is alleged, Mr. Dandwate, pleader for the defence, whom he had never seen before, came to see him and told him that he had Mr. Ghaswala's permission to ask for a transfer of the case to the Special Magistrate, and for a few days' postponement. Believing him, he acceded to his request; but on the day following Mr. Ghaswalla, as alleged, told him it was a falsehood that he had ever given Mr. Dandwate leave to apply for a transfer; he had only agreed to the case being postponed for a few days. It was on the 6th July however, at the second hearing of the case when he had given his ruling on the point that when a house with a compound is let they both *ipso facto* go together, that he had asked Mr. Dandwate to refrain from asking witnesses any more questions on the point, but the latter did so on at least four occasions, adding what seemed to him the insolent remarks, "I want it for the Appellate Court" etc., etc. His patience failed him at this, and he hurriedly left the Court. As he left, Mr. Dandwate remarked, "Perhaps you will transfer the case," or words to that effect.

Major Leslie said he was not aware that he had pushed one of his peons to one side while proceeding to his chamber.

EXPLANATION BY DEFENDANT.

Mr. Dandwate, in his explanation, said he had at first asked only for a transfer of the case and not for a postponement, nor did Major Leslie ask Mr. Ghaswala or himself to explain the supposed falsehood attributed to him about the question of the transfer of the case. In support of this contention he instanced Major Leslie's admission in his complaint to the District Magistrate that he had sent word through his Sheristedar to him (Mr. Dandwate) that he would not report his conduct during the proceedings, provided he behaved in a proper manner at the next hearing. That he should have reported him because he had applied to the District Magistrate for a transfer of the case to some other magistrate was obvious.

In regard to the incidents in Court, Mr. Dandwate said that Major Leslie had not denied calling his questions "silly questions", or that he had made use of the expression "I am a bad man to deal with."

He had not continually interrupted the witness (Mrs. Hemmingway) after Major Leslie had given his ruling that a compound and bungalow went together in a lease, but the magistrate had used the words "Damn this case." Twenty or twenty-five minutes elapsed between the ruling referred to and the time when the magistrate left the Court. He had not remarked that, perhaps, Major Leslie would like the case transferred when the latter was leaving the Court; but had done so after Major Leslie had banged the blotting paper on the desk in front of him.

Mr. Dandwate was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Peter D'Souza, acting Government Prosecutor, and admitted that he had once reported Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant Collector, for threatening to kick him out of his Court. He had not heard the result of his report.

Major Leslie who was cross-examined by Mr. Murzban, barrister, admitted using some of the remarks attributed to him but he had expressed his regret for the remark "silly questions' which he had applied to the pleader's cross-examination.

Several witnesses were examined on both sides, and the judge's finding was reserved.

THE HOOGHLY DISASTER.

Committee of Enquiry to Report to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

In connection with the Sibpur Ghat river accident which resulted in a deplorable loss of life, the Government of Bengal has issued a resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the circumstances attending the incident. The Committee will hold its meetings in public, take the necessary evidence and submit its report to Government with the least possible delay.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—To enquire into the circumstances attending the accident; (2) to ascertain the defects, if any, in the existing arrangements; and (3) to suggest practical measures for remedying those defects.

SON BORN TO THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 25.

H. H. the Nizam was presented with another son on Saturday night, the event being signalized by an artillery salute and rattle of musketry. All offices closed for the day.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Mr. T. J. McCloughin, General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, proceeded on Friday to Ceylon to be present at the Railway Conference there in connection with traffic arrangements on the Indo-Ceylon Railway.

TWINZA OIL COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

Messrs. Stoneham and Co. of London, have to-day accepted the offer made recently through Messrs. Ady and Co., local brokers, for the sale of the Twinza Oil Co's plant, property and effects, for the sum of thirty-five lakhs of rupees.

THE LATE SIR W. DRING.

Further Details of the Fatal Accident.

VERDICT ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Sir William Dring, who was the victim of a fatal accident at Gujhandi E. I. R. yesterday, was on his way to Calcutta from Bombay, having returned only by Friday's mail steamer from home. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning when the Bombay mail reached Hazaribagh-road station on the Grand chord line of the E. I. Railway, the servant who was travelling with Sir William Dring in the saloon missed his master and reported the matter to the station master. The station master wired to Gujhandi and enquired if Sir William had been left behind. On receiving a reply in the negative he detached the engine from the Bombay mail, and Guard Cowley, accompanied by Mr. Agabeg of Asahsol and Mr. Brooklass, who were travelling in a first-class carriage next to Sir William's saloon, nearer the engine, left to search for him, as it was then realised that he must have met with an accident. At Parasabad, the second station from Hazaribagh-road towards Gya, Mr. Agabeg and the search party-learned that the station master there had already sent the railway hospital assistant on a light engine. Mr. Agabeg than returned with the others to Hazaribagh.

In the meanwhile a man belonging to a permanent-way gang working between Gujhandi and Kodarma reported to the permanent-way Inspector in charge of the gang that he had seen the dead body of a European gentleman lying on the track. The permanent-way Inspector repaired to the scene and had Sir William Dring's remains placed on a trolley and taken to Gujhandi.

The news of Sir William Dring's death has cast a gloom over Howrah. There are outside the circle of railway men a large number of Sir William Dring's friends, who regard his death as a serious personal loss. How the fatal accident actually happened is still, and probably will remain, a mystery. Sir William Dring's saloon came almost at the tail end of the 4 down Bombay mail; just before it there was a first class carriage in which were Mr. Agabeg, Colonel P. K. Beaver and Mr. Brooklass. The saloon, in which Sir William Dring travelled, is divided into a compartment for servants, a kitchen, a saloon and an observation platform. The platform has an iron gate on either side opening inwards, while brass bars run from top to bottom of the carriage at either side of the gates. The gates are each about three feet high like the railings around the platform.

When the carriage stopped at Hazaribagh-road station and a search made for Sir William Dring, one of the gates of his carriage was found wide open, and it was then believed that Sir William was probably standing at the open door. At about a quarter past eight on Sunday morning there was a sudden jolting of the train, as the gradiant near Gujhandi is rather high. which, it is believed swept Sir William off his feet. But strange to say Sir William Dring's slippers were found not near the gate, as would have been the case if he had fallen through the gateway, but in the centre of the lobby or observation platform. Moreover the gangman, who found the body at mile 249. near Gujhandi, saw him lying on the railway track with ugly wounds about the head. On investigation at the scene of the accident, bloodstains were discovered on the track for about ninety feet.

ANOTHER THEORY.

Another theory put forward to account for the accident is that Sir William might have been sitting on the railing of the observation platform, when, as has so often happened in American carriages similarly constructed, he lost his balance and fell over the rail between his own carriage and the guard's van, which brought up the rear of the train.

As the accident had taken place in the jurisdiction of the civil authorities of Gaya, the station master of Gujhandi decided to send the body to Gaya. But before doing so, he informed the acting Agent of the East Indian Railway, Mr. Highet, who wired orders to send the body by a light-engine to Dhanbaid, and then by a special train to Calcutta. The authorities at Gaya were however to be informed of the agent's decision. The magistrate at Gaya hastened to Gujhandi on hearing the news, and held a preliminary enquiry and permitted that the body to be sent to Calcutta.

The 4 down Bombay mail was delayed nearly an hour at Hazaribagh-road, awaiting the arrival of the engine with the search party. When Mr. Agabeg arrived at Hazaribagh-road, he had the door of the saloon sealed with his seal in his capacity as an honorary magistrate. Mr. Agabeg left the Bombay mail train at Asansol. When the train arrived at Howrah, there was a large assembly of railwaymen on the platform. Inspector Gould of the railway police went to Sir William Dring's empty saloon examined the seal, and took the statements of two Indian servants, who were travelling with Sir William Dring.

The special train carrying the remains of Sir William Dring steamed into Howrah at about a quarter past eight. A hearse was in-waiting to convey the remains to the Presidency General Hospital, where it was proposed to hold an inquest. Owing to the enormous gathering at the platform, it was decided to take the hearse alongside the railway carriage containing the remains, which were then placed in a shell coffin and carried to the hearse. On arrival at the Presidency General Hospital the coffin was taken into the mortuary and Colonel O'Kinealy, of the General Hospital, Mr. Marr, District Magistrate of Alipore and Dr. Nicoll, who had come down from Asansol viewed the body and after examining five witnesses postponed the inquest till this morning.

THE FUNERAL.

At the inquest on Sir William Dring a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The funeral took place this evening and was largely attended, every public body and mercantile firm in the city being represented. It was a military funeral, being attended by a company of the Black Watch Regiment and two companies of the East Indian Railway Volunteers, the coffin being borne on a gun carriage.

His Excellency the Viceroy was represented by Col. Harris, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, by Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary, and the Railway Board by Mr. F. G. Royal Dawson. Wreaths were sent by His Excellency and Lady Hardinge, His Excellency and Lady Carmichael the Viceroy's staff, and many others.

The procession was a mile long and the route was lined by sympathetic crowds. Sir Henry Burt, Sir William Duke, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Allan Arthur, and Sir R. N. Mukerjee were among those present.

LORD HARDINGE'S CONCERN.

CAMP BIKANIR, Nov. 25.

His Excellency received last night with the deepest concern, the news of the death of Sir William Dring Sir William was an Honorary A. D. C, to the Viceroy and it was noticiable that His Excellency's staff wore blackbands on their uniforms during today's functions as a mark of mourning for their late comrade.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION

A Complaint from the Technical Services.

A MADRAS PESSIMIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The "Madras Mail" publishes a letter from a correspondent who criticises the composition of the Public Services Commission as vitiated by the entire failure to give representation to technical and scientific services such as the Railway, Telegraph, Forests, Finance and Education.

The "Madras Mail" adds: "We fear there is some ground for his prediction that these and some other services may suffer from pressure on one side of the claims of the Indian Civil Service and on the other side of claims of the Indians. But that apart, it is absurd that these services should not be well represented and we agree that by liberal co-option the omission should be remedied. While on the subject of the Commission we may express our surprise at the methods which delay the issue of interrogatories until the eve of the Commission's arrival in Madras. What can be the value of improvised answers to questions of great importance and difficulty?"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

Lieut. Haskard, No. 8 Mountain Battery, is appointed to No. 27 Mountain Battery at Abbottabad.

Lieut. Rubkin, attached to the 93rd Infantry is posted to the 80th Infantry.

Lieut. C. L. Garnett, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 86 Heavy Battery, Psshawar, and embarks for India on the 11th December.

Capt. Mowbray, General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, Head-quarters, is granted leave for 4 months.

Lieut. Armstrong, No. 71 Siege Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rurki, is appointed to No. 7 Mountain Battery at Quetta.

The death is reported of Major Musgrave, 92nd Punjabis at Kalaw on 22nd November.

The approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut. H. M. Singer, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Lieut. L. J. Lightfoot, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed to the Army Pay Department, London. District.

Major Tarver, 124th Balucuis, has been selected for appointment as General Staff Officers, 2nd grade, Bannu Brigade, in March next.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Lieut. Colonel H. Lowther.)
Commanding Troops, Bombay.)
Bombay, Monday 25th November.

INSPECTIONS.—The S. M. O., I. M. S., Santa Cruz will visit the Hospital etc., and inspect the Double Company, 95th Russell's Infantry at Carnegy Lines, Bombay, twice a month.

DUTIES—GARRISON.—Captain H. C. Sinnott, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment. was placed on the Field Officer's Duty Roster with effect from 28th October 1912.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, etc.

STAFF.—Major F. R. Lawrence, D. S. O., resumed the duties of general Staff Officer (2), 9th, Division, on 4th November 1912, vice Major C. E. Macquoid.

Lieutenant R. M. H. Lamb, 1st Bn. Morthumberland Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, Indore, in addition to his own duties.

Major W. H. Cazaly, Indian Medical Service to be in Medical Charge of the 96th Berar Infantry.

Captain M. B. H. Ritchie, Royal Army Medical Corps, to take over the appointment of Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Mobilization, 5th Division.

Captain F. W. Lambelle, Royal Army Medical Corps, to hand over duties of Surgical Specialist, 5th Division, and proceed to Maymyo, on permanent transfer.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Captain A. M. Twiss, to officiate as Superintendent of Instruction, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain J. B. Corry.

Captain C. H. Clutterbuek, 125th Rifles, assumed duties of Station Staff Officer, Mhow forenoon 12th November 1912, vice Captain H. P. Strong, 138th Infantry.

Captain R. F. Peiniger, Royal Garrison Artillery, assumed duties of Garrison Quartermaster, Fort St. George, forenoon 12th November 1912.

Major-General C. J. Blomfield, C. B., D. S. O., relinquished command of 5th (Mhow) Division on 14th November 1912, and Major-General A. Wallace, C. B., assumed command on 15th November.

38th Central India Horse.—Lieut. Sir N. R. Leslie, Bart., to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. C. O' B. Daunt.

96th Berar Infantry.—Captain M. E. Coningham to officiate as Double Company Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain R. B. Spence.

18th Infantry. Captain R. A. Morgan, granted leave.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. E. C. Walker, to be Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties vice Lieutenant J. S. Richardson.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—79 Deccan Infantry.—Lt-Colonel E. J. M. Wood, 8 months, ex India. Royal Field Artillery.—Captain I Kirkland, 248 days, ex India, 5th Light Infantry.—Lieut. C. E. Boulton, 1 year, ex India. 79th Carnatic Infantry, Lt-Colonel L. J. Andrews, 3 months, ex India.

The undermentioned Officers of the Unattached List have been posted to the regiments specified:—

2nd-Lieut. B. W. R. Reynolds, attached 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment to 103rd Light Infantry.

E. J. Shearer, attached 1st Bn. Manchester Regiment to 113th Infantry.

R. T. Sweet. attached 2nd Bn Royal West Kent Regiment to 63rd Infantry.

R. J. F. P. Meade attached 1st Bn Essex Regiment to 14th Sikhs.

A. P. Rodgerson attached 2nd Bn. Royal West Kent Regiment, to 113th Infantry.

G. C. Hockin, attached 2nd Bn. Royal West Kent Regiment, to 1st Bn. 7th Gurkhas.

G. Watson, attached 1st Bn Royal Sussex Regiment to 96th Berar Infantry.

C. F. L. Stevens, attached 2nd Bn. Royal West Kent Regiment to 10th Lancers.

F. B. N. Tinley, attached 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment to 20th Deccan Horse.

R. H. N. Durand, attached 2nd Bn Royal Berkshire Regiment to 38th Central India Horse.

NILGIRI RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Running on the Nilgiri Railway was resumed yesterday.

The "Madras Mail" understands that his Excellency the Governor has arranged to meet a number of Collectors of the most important districts of the Presidency, in order to acquaint himself with local problems and conditions.

THE Hon Mr. W. Binning has been selected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce on expiry of his term of office on December 3rd to be its representative on the Burma Legislative Council.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN MANUFACTURES.

Immigration.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Nov. 11.

Although Autralia is usually regarded as a land of primary industries, the official statistics concerning its manufactures, compiled by Mr. Knibbs, show that there are being built up within the Commonwealth secondary industries of vast importance to the Community. During 1911 the number of factories increased by 603, bringing the total to 14,455. Even greater has been the increase in the number of persons employed, for the 311,772 hands represent a gain of 8.65 per cent. as compared with 4.35 per cent. in the number of factories. Still more gratifying is the expansion in the amount distributed in wages, which reached the large total of £27,531,876, or an increase of 15.34 per cent. on the sum paid in 1910. The effect of the criculation of so great an amount in a comparatively small community must be to add considerably to the general prosperity. But indirectly the sum must be vastly augmented, for the running of the factories gives employment to numbers of persons who are not included in these returns. The bill for fuel, for instance, amounted to over £2,750,000, and as the greater part of this may be assumed to be for coal or gas, which is a product of coal, the payments represent additions to Australian industries. Nor must it be forgotten that there is a decided benefit to the nation in the creation of a large home demand for primary produce. Materials used in the process of manufacture represented a value of more than £79,000,000 and a large proportion of these are of Australian production. But it is not alone in respect to the demand created for material for factory treatment that the producer is benefited. The factory workers constitute a large consuming class, who provide a home market for a not insignificant proportion of the produce of the several States which, but for this demand, would have to be exported. The complex civilisation of to-day has not only multiplied human needs, but is responsible for widely diversified tastes in respect to employment. Many persons are not attracted to rural occupations, although they offer better remuneration and healthier and freer conditions than many kinds of urban employment. With the wider range of choice which results from the development of different branches of secondary industry, added to the several agricultural pursuits and the more definitely commercial occupations which are the necessary corollary of both, persons of all temperaments may find congenial means of winning a livelihood.

The flow of immigration has set in, and the returns show that Australia has gained 60 per cent. increase in eight months over the figures of 1911, whilst Canada has received 2,000 fewer in the same period. The number arriving in South Australia is increasing, and with good seasons and discriminate selection and careful management there is no reason why the Queen City of the South should not increase its population by many thousands in 1913. As secretary of the league, Mr. Boykett has taken a practical interest in the question of immigration for the last two years, and has received letter enquiries from all parts of the British Empire from intending settlers. The British Immigration League had settled over 1,800 people, free of cost to the Government or the employer, and claims that practically all have proved a good asset to the State. A large proportion have been ex-army men, and the following letter from Mr. H. C. Martin, general secretary, Royal Army Temperance Association, Agent Naval and Military League. Middlelands, Simla. India, is worthy of special attention:—"As secretary of the above Association, and with the assent of army headquarters, India, I am trying to assist soldiers whose service with the colors expires while serving in India, to emigrate direct from this country. Having collected in August alone the names and full particulars of 108 men desirous of proceeding to Australia, I am sending the information to each of the States, and asking them to extend all the facilities given to Emigrants in Great Britain to us in India. It seems on the fact of it absurd that these men should be going to England only be able to get concessions of the kind. As agent with Major Ottley in India for the Naval and Military Emigration League, I ventured to send you the same list of men. A reservist can only obtain permission to emigrate if he has a definite guarantee of employment, and we hope that this may work in with the contracted passages given in England by the colonies. All the men in list 2 must have this before they may emigrate. List 1 contains men who with families dependent on them need assurance of work before they feel able to take the risk of starting life in a new country. May I then ask you to try and help this scheme, in two ways? First, by obtaining for any of the men who seem to you suitable offers of employment: and secondly, by doing anything in your power to convince your Commissioner of Immigration of the value of giving these men some help. I may add that every part near is guaranteed by the man's commanding officer that the association, of which I am secretary, has 33.000 members in India. British only, and is in close touch with army headquarters, and also with every unit in India. Hoping for an early reply."

The list referred to the letter gives full description of the ex-soldiers, and it is added:—"These men will pay their own passages from Colombo or Bombay, but would be grateful for assisted passages. (They are entitled to free passages to England.) All have money saved and are good men, but are compelled to show a guarantee of employment before being allowed to leave India for the colonies."

Mr. Boykett will be pleased to interview employers and others requiring this class of labor, as it is an excellent opportunity to secure capable and well recommended employes; and he is hopeful that arrangements will be made whereby a large proportion of those selected by the Indian Association may make their home in this State.

FREE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

At the opening of the new school at Dubbo on Monday Mr. Carmichael said his Government believed that every child, irrespective of creed or condition should be allowed to take full advantage of State education. They believed in making a straight and an easy course from the State School to the university. They had introduced the Montessory system, under which a child learned as much in six months as he did in two years under the old system. He proposed this session to carry out another progressive proposal. He would introduce a Bill and carry it this session to permit every boy and girl who had ability to go to the university free of cost. There should be no limitation by poverty or ability. They proposed that a child of ability should not only go through the various stages of education free, but should have living allowance while doing so. He was attacked bitterly on the bursaries question, but he believed that the cream of the aggregate State intelligence supported the Government in the Bill, and he hoped to place the copingstone on their progress during the session by by giving free university education.

WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM DR. MAWSON

A remarkable occurrence has been reported to the Federal wireless expert by the officials at the Hobart station. One day last week there was a faint ticking of the recorder, and when communication was finally established it was ascertained that the message was from none other than the members of Mawson expedition at Adelie Land. The message had apparently missed the station which was erected at Macquarie Island, in the hope that it would eventually get into touch with the Antarctic, and had then travelled about 2,000 miles farther north, until it was picked up at Hobart. It was forwarded to the secretary of the expedition.

The overhauling and repairing of the Antarctic expedition ship Aurora, which the Victorian Government undertook to carry out at an estimated cost of £400, cost actually about three times as much before the little vessel was made fit for the battle against the storms and ice of the Antarctic. She is now, however, as a result of the thoroughness of the work, again in excellent condition. The premier has received from Captain Davis a letter thanking him for the manner in which the work has been done.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

An important speech was delivered at the Lord Mayor's dinner at Melbourne by Admiral Sir Geo King-Hall in responding for "The Navy." The Admiral said the Royal Navy was never more efficient

[*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

the officers and men were never more zealous, never harder worked and never more sleeplessly on guard, than at the present time, both in the home waters and elsewhere. The Royal Australian Navy, its younger brother, though still small, was in a most healthy state, full of energy, zeal, and intelligence, a service of which every Australian must be proud, and which was so popular that there was a Superabundance of Candidates for the previlege of entering it. He could not speak too highly and in too complimentary terms of the manner in which during the last 18 months the defence naval authorities, who under great difficulties and much criticism, had had the enormous task, the heavy responsibility of developing and bringing this force into being. While there was yet time, Australia must take thought and prepare for the Worst Emergency, still keeping the lively hope that peace would prevail in this part of the world and in other parts also. The Federal Parliament, quite apart from any party, believed that the safety of Australia lay in having a new, up-to-date naval unit—manned and controlled by Australian people. Cheers. In making that statement neither he nor the Ministry altered by one title or jot the policy aid down three years ago, that while that navy was for Australian defence it would always work in hearty cooperative in every water for the defence of the Empire and Australian interest. Australia's frontier belonged to the navy, and there must be a navy to Defend it. The naval defence of Australia was necessarily a matter of time but Australians would not stand upon the order of their going when there was something doing, govern themselves. The Governor-General, in the course of a speech, said that the outstanding feature in the past year had been the steady advance with the scheme of universal training. He had been very favourably impressed with the 2,700 cadets he had seen. The practical result of the first year had been eminently satisfactory, and he had been assured by the Minister for Defence that the training was growing in popularity with the lads themselves. What Austria wanted in connection with her military system was neither extravagant praise nor biassed criticism, but a fair chance to solve her own problem of national defence in her own way. There had been good progress in connection with the naval forces as well as the military. There was confidence in the Commonwealth unit. All the naval officers whom he had asked agreed that the Australian seamen were shapping splendidly, and that as regarded keenness and pride of corps and decipline they in no way fell short of the high standard always associated with the British Navy. There was nothing likely to interfere with the construction of the Australian fleet unit on the lines laid down by Admiral Henderson.

Nothing in the nature of militarism was likely to be fostered by the system of universal training adopted in Australia. It might perhaps foster a different thing, namely, a military spirit. Universal training was likely to allay that war fever to which all nations seemed liable in times of crisis. It would have a steadying effect both upon the politician and the slashing leader writer to know that they might be called upon to take a place in the firing line. Looking at the history of the past year, it was evident that the weak nation quickly became the prey of its stronger neighbour, and preparedness for war was the only guarantee against agression from a foreign foe, Australia and New Zealand were lonely outposts of the British Empire in the Southern Seas, and had their own peculiar dangers to guard against. He hoped that the scheme of universal training would be supplemented by a scheme of naval defence in which New Zealand would join, and so form an additional safeguard to the interests of Australia.

STATE GOVERNOR APPOINTMENT.

In the Western Australian Legislative Assembly Mr. Dooley asked the Premier :—(1) Has he received any official intimation of the transfer of his Excellency Sir Gerald Strickland to New South Wales? (2) If so, in consideration of the view that effective economy could be achieved by combining the functions of his Majesty's representative in this State with those of the Chief Justice, does he intend to request the Imperial authorities to give effect to that view?

The Premier replied: (1) Yes. (2) Representations were previously made to the Imperial authorities by the late Hon. T. Price when Premier of South Australia. The reply received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of which was transmitted to each of the other States, contained, inter alia, the following:—"The change which is suggested is a very far-reaching one—more so than perhaps appears at first sight—and it could not, I consider, be entertained in any case unless it is to be applied to all the Australian States, and not to one alone, and until public opinion in Australia is demonstrated to be overwhelmingly in its favour. Also:—There is no doubt much to be said in favour of the Canadian system under which the central Government appoints provincial governors, and if the people of Australia were to desire to adopt a similar system his Majesty's Government would in all probability be disposed to advise his Majesty that the necessary steps should be taken to carry out their wishes. So far, I understand, there has been no indication that the States, whose contention is that they remain sovereign States, would desire that their prerogatives should be diminished and the evidence of such sovereignty is in part secured by making the appointment of Governors in the same terms as prior to Federation. This Government believe that it is the wish of the people of Western Australia and of Australia as a whole that the position of State Governor should be open to citizens of the State, and, in order to obtain the concurrence of the other States, at the last Premiers, Conference, held in Melbourne in January last, submitted the following resolution :—

That this conference approves of united action being taken by the State Governments to secure approval from the Imperial Government of such a change in the present method of appointing States Governors as would permit of citizens within their own State occupying such high and responsible position under the Crown." This motion had been placed on the agenda paper by the South Australian Government, whose representatives were unavoidably absent Unfortunately, however, none of the other States, representatives supported the resolution, but the following amendment was carried:—"That the further consideration of this matter be adjourned until the next conference." Further representations, however, are now being made to the Imperial authorities on behalf of this State, in order to ascertain whether they still adhere to the previous decision repecting the absolute necessity for unanimity amongst the States of the Commonwealth.

ANOTHER REFERENDUM.

A Bill for another referendum to be taken early next year for the alteration of the Constitution and to confer additional and far-reaching powers upon the Commonwealth has now been drafted. Every effort has been made to preserve secrecy regarding the exact provisions of the measure, but it is now possible to announce its main features.

It is understood that the proposals now decided upon are very much the same as those of last year in substance, though altered somewhat in form and verbiage in the hope of giving them more innocent appearance. One change will be the submission of separate questions for each subject. The people were asked in 1911 to extend the Federal authority to enable it to cover (1) trade and commerce, (2) corporations, (3) labour and employment, and (4) combinations under the Legislative Powers Act, and to allow any industries considered to be monopolies by the Federal Parliament to be nationalised by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Under the Monopolies Act the existing Commonwealth power over trade and commerce is limited to trade with othor countries or among the States. The proposal was to empower the Commonwealth to have authority over trade and commerce without limitation of any kind. The present control over corporations applies only to foreign corporation or trades of financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth. The referendum proposal of 1911 was to give the Commonwealth control over all corporations including the creation dissolution regulation and control of corporations formed under the law of any State except those formed solely for religious charitable scientific or artistic purposes, and not for the acquisition of gain by corporation or its members, and including also the regulation and the control of foreign corporations. The authority over labour and employment bestowed upon the Commonwealth under the Constitution is Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention of and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. At the 1911 referendum the people were asked to authorise the alteration of this to unlimited authority which would include "Wages and conditions of labour in any trade industry or calling and the prevention and settlement of dispute including disputes in relation to employment at or about railways the property of any State Legislative Powers Act sought.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Goan Christian Charged with Murder of a Hindu.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The case was taken up in the Sessions Court yesterday in which Peter Daniel (23) alies Narayan was charged with stabbing to death one Krishna Rama and causing grievous hurt by stabbing two police constables and a woman named Gongabai and one Abdul Mahomed on 24th September last in the Fort, at the junction of Frere-road and Karwar street.

A special jury composed of the following was empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. P. R. Wilson foreman, Hyder Ali E. E. Kurva O. C. B. Wimbush T. D. Pany, Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Kaikobad Behramji Marzban, Vasantarao Anandrao Dabholkerji, Furdunji Jamsetji Furdunji and Vussonji Purshottam.

Mr. Velinker prosecuted and Mr. Thakker defended the accused.

Abdul Mahomed examined by Mr. Velinker said that while having tea in an Irani's shop at 6 p. m., he saw accused near a telegraph post. Before that accused, who worked with him in the docks, had asked witness for liquor and on his being refused had abused witness. Witness also had abused accused. No sooner did he came out of the Irani's shop then he was stabbed in the stomach and back and when the policemen came they were stabbed too. Witness went with difficulty to the police chowki. He was still confined to hospital.

Dr. William Nunan, acting Police Surgeon, said that he held a post mortem examination on the body of Krishna Rama who had stab wounds in his heart and stomach which had penetrated the heart. The blade must have been four inches long. Deceased Krishna Rama, was fairly strong.

Raghulexman, a constable, examined said he was going along Frere-road and when he came to Karwar road he heard some one cry out "I am stabed." Witness ran with his umbrella and saw man lying on the ground and another striking the prostrate form with a knife. The accused present in Court was the assailant. Witness struck the accused with his umbrella and pulled at him (accused). Accused stabbed witness in the thigh and the chest. Witness had then to seat down as he became helpless. Another constable seized the accused. Accused after striking them ran away. Witness was removed in a victoria. The accused did not smell of alcohol.

Cross-examined, witness said that accused had not behaved like a madman.

Anantargun, examined by Mr. Velinker, said that he worked as a constable in the third division of A section. On the 24th September witness was on duty at a distance of 50 culuts from the place where he was wounded. He saw a large crowd and ran to the place and found Abdul Mahomed crying out after being stabbed. He saw accused with a knife and accused stabbed witness and witness struck accused three blows with the baton. Accused then ran towards the Mint Road and witness ran after him. Another constable was sitting helpless, having been stabbed. Accused also stabbed a woman Gangabai going along the street and the woman fell down. Accused did not say anything to the woman or the woman to him. Accused ran-way first towards Mint and then to Kunta-street. Witness followed him. At the corner of that street and Minto-road a ghati and others met the accused, who struck the ghati with the knife. The Ghati fell down and died subsequently. Accused ran away. Witness followed and arrested him at Bazar Gate police station where others came to witness, help. His belt was cut by accused's knife. Witness was in hospital for 31 days.

Cross-examined witness said he did not smell liquour when he arrested accused who was also not speaking incoherenthy. Accused was running very fast and witness had been wounded and therefore could not arrest him earlier.

Ganga Bai, examined, said she lived in Cola Valte and was the wife of Kamle. She was returning from her work when accused stabbed her. She had not known him.

Dr. James Macqueen, House Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital examined said that Abdul Mahomed had an wound on the loins one on the left arm-pit another on the left arm, the fourth was on the lower part of the abdomen. The wounds were caused by a knife. Gangabai had also been examined by witness. She had a wound in her right collar bone. She was suffering from severe shock and was detained for 17 days. Anantarjun had an incised would in his left abdomen. Raghu Laxman had also similar wounds. All the wounds were caused by a sharp instrument like a knife and they were dangerous to life and were likely to cause death. Accused was brought to hospital. He had an abrasion and swelling on his right cheek. Accused did not smell of liquor. Accused had no peculiarity about him. He merely seemed to be indifferent. He answered questions all right and seemed to be quite sane. He observed accused for ten minutes and asked him about twelve questions. Accused's injuries might have been caused by a fall. Accused denied having taken any drink. To all witness' questions accused gave rational answers.

Cross-examined witness said that accused was quite unconcerned and indifferent just as he was in Court. Anormally same man would not look so indifferent under such circumstances. Witness was of the belief that accused had been under the influence of some drug.

Bhicu Janu, examined, said he knew Krishna Rama who worked under the municipality with witness, and came from the same village. Krishna Rama was stabbed and he died. Krishna Rama and witness were sitting on the Kumta-street and they were about to go home. Krishna had started homewards and had gone a few paces when a man came running towards Kumta-street and he struck Krishna below the chest and Krishna fell down. The accused is here, Krishna was alive when he was taken to a Victoria but he died on the road to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital near Victoria Terminus.

Cross-examined witness said that accused struck accused with the left hand. Krishna was not suffering from any disease.

Nariman Kowasji said he was an engine-driver in a flour mill. On the 29th September he left his mill and was going by Mint-road. He saw accused stab one man. The man fell down and was removed to hospital.

The Court then rose.

MURDER BY MILLHANDS.

The case in which Sahadeo Kuber, Chagan Gagan, Ramji Gagan and Rachund Ujat, millhands, are charged with murdering a mill muccadum, named Gagu Nakta, was resumed yesterday, at the High Court Sessions presided over by Mr. Justice Macleod assisted by a special jury.

The deaf and dumb witness in the case was asked by Mr. Nicholson, if the deceased had any stick in his hands. The Court Interpreter made the question known to witness by gestures, and the latter signed in reply that the deceased had had no stick.

Dr. Prescott, of the J. J. Hospital, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that no injuries were found on the bodies of the second, third and fourth accused. Cross-examined witness said that he could not say which of the wounds were inflicted first and which last. The wound on the left side alone might have caused death. The sticks would not necessarily be stained with blood when causing such wounds. The first accused showed some slight wounds on his head and an abrasion or two on his body.

Counsel for the defence? Mr. Motiwala here declared that he would not call any defence witnesses.

Superintendent Coxen of DeLisle-road police station, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said at 9 p.m., of the day of occurrence he received a telephone message from the J. J. Hospital saying that a man was lying in a dying state. He hurried to the hospital and found the deceased, with his wife sitting by this side. The first accused was there and he had no bandage on his head. Next morning complainant, wife of the deceased, identified the accused. The murder took place on the 6th and I went to the scene of the occurrence on the 7th and complainant pointed out to me the points marked in the sketch prepared by me.

Cross examined, witness said: Accused No. 1 and Velubai (the complainant) could see each other while sitting in the hospital.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said he found the other witnesses rather unwilling to give evidence. Mr. Motiwala said that that did not arise in his cross-examination.

Mr. Nicholson:—It was suggested that on the 6th no evidence was collected.

The jury asked Velubhai how much he owed accused No. 1 and if any monetary transactions went on between them.

Complainant said she owed only Rs. 1-8 and that was the only occasion when she borrowed money from accused No. 1. The money was taken in several instalments partly by her and partly by her husband. The latter was not related to the accused but the accused were related to one another.

The Assistant Surgeon who examined the accused was not forthcoming and he was telephoned for.

Dr. Prescott, further questioned by Mr. Motiwala, said that the wound on the accused could not have been caused by a sharp instrument like a knife.

The accused said that they left their case in the hands of their counsel.

Mr. Nicholson and Messrs. Motiwala and Chitre then argued the case.

Mr. Justice McLeod than delivered his charge to the jury.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder as the accused knew that the blows would cause death, and his Lordship in accepting the verdict sentenced the three accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. The fourth accused was discharged.

FALSE MOSLEM MARRIAGE.

One Kajir Malad Budhan Saheb, a minor, by his friend Amansaheb Budhan Saheb sued Amtulsahid and others, for the declaration that a girl named Bismilla was married to plaintiff. All the parties belonged to Dhulia, Khandesh.

One Badruddin, acting as the guardian of both the plaintiff and the minor girl Bismilla celebrated the alleged marriage on 8th February 1909. The defendants said the marriage was a sham one to lay claim to Bismilla's property. Bismilla was eleven and plaintiff was fourteen when the case was instituted. The girl had prospects of marriage with Haifuzul Kahir who was made the third defendant in the case and who was educated, while the plaintiff had practically no education. Elaborate evidence was given to prove the marriage but the Assistant Judge who tried the case held that under the Mahomedan law marriage was a contract and there must be two parties. In that case there was no such thing. There was no bride, no guardian, no vakil and none to represent the girl. There was no proposal and acceptance but a sham marriage. The bridegroom represented the bride. There was no person to whom the proposal was made and it had the same effect as if it had been made to a wall. There was no reality but only a sham play was enacted. The plaintiff, the judge held, had set up a false marriage and there had been a dangerous conspiracy to bolster it up and the judge ordered the next friend of the plaintiff to pay the costs of the defendants.

Against this order an appeal was preferred to the Bombay High Court.

The Chief Justice and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar after hearing both sides, affirmed the decree of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

One Bapulal Maneklal charged Samaldas Chhaganlal with defamation before Mr. Sedgwick, District Magistrate, Surat. The Magistrate and the accused's pleader quarelled and the accused applied to the High Court for a transfer of the case to another magistrate both because Mr. Sedgwick had given vent to some opinions and because it was very inconvenient to the accused to have the case tried at Surat.

Batchler and Rao Justices heard the application and granted it and transferred the case to Nadiad on the ground that certain incidents which were to be regretted, had actually taken place in Mr Sedgwick's Court. Their Lordship hope that Mr. Sedgwick would try to avoid such incidents.

TRANSACTIONS IN TALEGAON.

One Vasudeo Thakur wanted to recover Rs. 3,246 from Sabaji Wagh and two others. The transactions were ordinary account book (khata) transactions. The defendants pleaded that the case was time-barred but Mr. Justice Beaman, who heard it in the High Court, ruled that it was not. The second plea of the defendants was that the transactions had taken place at Talegaon which was without the jurisdiction of Bombay. His Lordship held this ground proved and dismissed the suit with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Sgt. Frazer charged a European named F. De Lafos, with deserting the Government Work-houses.

The evidence showed that on the 23rd instant the accused was granted one day's leave, but he failed to return to the Workhouse at the appointed hour. He was arrested by the police on the night of the 23rd at 8 p.m. near the Parsi statue, when he was found drunk.

The accused said that he was going back to the Workhouse, and he was arrested on his way there. He admitted two previous convictions on the same count.

The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one month's hard labour.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate Mr. G.R. Khairaj, Superintendent Patterson charged a Hindu mill-hand, named Ladu Krishna, with house-breaking and theft.

The prosecution's story was that on the morning of the 23rd inst., when the complainant Kishan Dayalsingh went out, the accused broke open the door of the complainant's house, at Arthur-road, and took away cooking utensils, clothes and cash Rs. 56. He was arrested on the same evening at Lalwadi, when he was purchasing a ticket to go to his native country.

The accused pleded guilty.

The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two month's hard labour.

THEFT IN THE MINT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday Sub-Inspector Greenfield charged Merwanji Pestonji, aged 50, Assistant Bullion-keeper in his Majesty's Mint, Bombay, with the theft of coins valued at Rs. 375. Out of this the police were able to recover coins to the extent of Rs. 300.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. Kanuga pleaders, appeared for the accused.

The evidence showed that coins worth Rs. 6-10-0 were found with the accused; the other coins in connection with which he was charged were not kept by him in the place, where it was his duty to keep them.

The accused pleaded gulity to the charge of theft of 106 nickel coins and was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Phulchand Mohona, a Hindu domestic servant in the employ of Premchand Khoobchand, a goldsmith at Mumbadevi, was charged with theft, as a servant, of gold ornaments to the extent of Rs. 3,000.

Inspector Mahomed Hussain Taki, C. I. D., who prosecuted received information from the complainant and arrested the accused. He traced the stolen property to Ashodera, the native place of the accused, who it is alleged, had buried the ornaments near his house. The accused had gone to his country on the pretence of seeing a sick relation, about the time that the ornaments were missed from the complainant's shop. He returned after a few days and again absented himself stating he was ill.

The case was adjourned to enable the prosecution to make further enquiries.

M.P.'S. INCOME TAX.

Mr. George's lame and halting reply to the hecklers suggests that he is not very happy about the abatement of £100 which is now granted in assessing income tax on the salary of £400 a year paid to M.P.s. says the "Globe." The concession seems to be indefensible, says "Truth." It is said that the £100 has been taken as the amount expended by M.P.s "wholly, exclusively, and necessarily in the performance of their duties." The hollowness of this prea is apparent when it is borne in mind how enormously the expenses vary. Some men can get a 'bus or a tram from their homes and their constituencies to Westminster, many others have to make long journeys by rail and sea, but all are allowed the same abatement. The suggestion that it is necessary to fix a uniform amount for the sake of administrative convenience is a little too thin Why should not M.P.s be compelled to make out their claims to abatements like other taxpayers?

THE WEATHER.

Normal Conditions Again Prevail.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

The disturbances affecting India have almost disappeared, and the weather has become normal, except that the temperature is low in the Central and North-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and Bengal; fairly general in Assam and local in southeast Madras, Madras-Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Mysore, Orissa and Berar.

Kodaikanal and Bellary report, 1 inch, Trivandrum, 1 1-2; Cochin, 3, Bogra, 1 1-2; and Darjeeling 1.

Forecast.—Decrease of rainfall in Bengal and Assam.

Besides the twenty-four prows already reported to have been sunk and otherwise destroyed in the cyclone it has now been found that six more now suffered the same fate, which brings up the total number to thirty. On these six prows two were loaded with forty-five and fifty tons of coal respectively, while prow No. 5469 had on board 403 bags of cotton seed. The first two were anchored off Apollo Bunder, while the third was fast to the s. s. "Medina." They all shipped water and sank; the crews were saved. The six also include the P. and O. Company's lighters Nos. 10 and 11 which as we have already reported sank with their cargos of coal at the Mazagon Bunder, while prow No. 5386 broke away from her moorings and got smashed upon rocks.

The tindal and three kalasees of the fatemari, No. 3339, who were believed to have been drowned on the 22nd instant were picked up on the wreckage to Pie Pau.

No dead bodies have been found up to now.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The pathimar No. 4, belonging to Umor Katiag, laden with 1,000 bags of rice, was proceeding to Cochin from Bombay on Thursday evening last, but on reaching south of Kenery Island on Friday morning at about 4 a.m. she encountered a strong gust of wind and the vessel sank. There were ten men on board, six of whom are reported to have been lost and four were rescued by another pathimar and brought to Bombay on Sunday last.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa, Captain J. C. Le Brocq., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, reports having experienced variable winds, unsettled weather and heavy rain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, Captain Elton, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, reports having passed Wreckage in Lat. 19·46 N. Long. 71·41. E.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Rabi sowings expected to improve. Cotton pickings continue. Cotton crop no damage done. Rapeseed doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop no damage done. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Wheat requires rain.

Delhi.—Bright no signt of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Continues cloudy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Late rains expected to improve linseed crop.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects improving.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Unusually cool. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Cotton ready for picking, picking general. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and prospects improving.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing healthy and in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and prospects improving and making good progress.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains and all crops suffering from too much rain. Wheat requires fine weather. Rain threatening and might be injurious to wheat crop.

Bellary.—Break needed generally. Cotton crop making good progress.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th Nov., 1912 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has risen but is still in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana and Upper Sind.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally in defect.

KARACHI WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Need of More Accommodation for In-patients.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 25.

At the annual meeting of the Subscribers of the Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, Mr. Crough, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Sind, said:—

The figures before us establish most convincingly that women in Karachi appreciate and demand skilled surgical and medical treatment, and eagerly seek it in increasing numbers. But you will note that the number of in-patients bears a very small proportion to the number of out-patients, about one to nineteen. The obvious inference is that our accommodation for in-patients is wholly inadequate to the needs of women in this large city.

The experience of a century or so of hospital management in this country has taught us one lesson, that the people of India, whether rich or poor, want small wards, so small that no one runs the risk of being placed in the same ward, as a person of a different religion or observing different customs. How do matters stand in the Lady Dufferin Hospital? For all the Hindus in Karachi with their dozens of castes and sub-castes there is one ward with twelve beds for all the Mahomedans of Karachi one ward of twelve beds; for all the lying in patients of all castes one ward. But in spite of this our daily average of in-patients as compared with the number of beds available works out ten to fifteen per cent. bigger than that of the Civil Hospital, and during the last four months practically every bed available has ordinarily been occupied.

But there are on an average seventeen births every day in Karachi. Twelve of the mothers concerned should attend and ought to be in hospital for the occasion, and at least six of them would be there if the accommodation offered was suitable. What do we at present offer? Our general ward, to which we know that none but the very poor will come. For all that very large class who are too poor to pay for a private ward but too proud to go into a generalone, we offer nothing.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

Piastre's Win in Record Time.

A GREAT SPECTACLE.

The following account of the race for the Melbourne Cup on the 5th instant is taken from the Australian papers which arrived by this week's mail.

The day broke cold and cheerless with skies of mottled lead. The weather was never bad but always menacing throughout the day. The crowds were cheerful but the voice of Flemington was subdued and its colours sombre. Still it was a great spectacle. Duke Foote started one of the hottest favourites on record for Melbourne Cup, and ran absolutely the worst race in his career.

He finished amongst the rear division and beat at most half a dozen horses. It was an inglorious exhibition for hot favourate and no excuse can be made for him on the score of interferance. He never even had a fighting chance at any part of the race. He certainly made a forward move passing the abattoirs and worked his way up a little but it was only a flash in the pan. The horse that had so brilliantly won the Metropolitan and other events at Raudwick and had taken in such brilliant fashion the Melbourne Stakes was vainly looked for by the thousands assembled at Flemington when the field entered the straightway for the final struggle. It was Piastre's day, not Duke Foote's. Both horses hail from Sydney, Mr. John Brown owning the disgraced candidate and Mr. William Brown the hero of the day. The Messrs Brown are brothers and while they may be associated in some respects in business matters they have no connection in a racing way. They are, as a matter of fact, keen to beat each other on the turf.

The field for this year's Cup comprised 23 runners against 33 last year and 30 the previous year. Many backers accepted evehs about Duke Foote to-day. That was on the fringe of the betting ring where people often take any price rather than fight their way through the crowd to the centre of the ring. Odds of 7 to 4 might have been obtained in an odd place or two, but 6 to 4 was the prevailing starting price of the favourite. Early in the day Piastre was at 5 to 1, and Uncle Sam at 7 to 1, but they had changed places at the finish at the betting, odds of 7 to 1 being easily obtainable about Piastre.

Aurofodina was the first horse to appear on the track, and the last to appear was Uncle Sam. They were a little later than usual in coming out because a shower was threatening. There were a few drops of rain, but luckily it was fine throughout the race, though the light was rasher to dull to readily distinguish some of the colours. However, those who are not regular race followers had no difficulty in spotting the pretty blue, orange and white jacket of Shuja in front for the greater part of the way. This ancient New Zealander was one of the first, to get into stride from what appeared to be a good start, and he led the procession past the stand, with the conspicuous orange colours of Golden Point next. Other horses prominent being Matouree, Cider, Eyeglass, and Hallowmas.

Shuja continued to make the pace along the riverside and past the bridge and abattoirs, and it was noticed that Duke Foote, who had been a long way back, and was well out from the rails, was making a forward move there. Hallowmas was the first to make an effort to head Shuja, but not until the straight was entered did he resign the lead. Piastre was in the fighting line as the home turn was made, and no sooner had Hallowmas cut Shuja down in the straight entrance than Piastre was after him. Below the distance it was seen that unless something unforeseen happened the race was Piastre's. Smith rode Hallowmas out in his characteristic vigorous fashion, but it was of no avail. The rider of Piastre did not attempt to pay the "cat and mouse" game with Hallowmas—there was too much at stake for that. He kept Piastre going to the end riding him out and with his hands and he beat Hallowmas by a length and a half. Uncle Sam, as usual was finishing well but he never at any stage from the straight entrance looked like catching Piastre. However, he got within three-quarters of a length of Hallowmas, while the nearest of the others were Ladies Man, Almiasa, who finished well. Eudorus, Shuja Mousme, Sandbath, and Bobadea. So far as could be seen the Cup was a clean race. A few of the jockeys complained of even slight interference, though Uncle Sam's rider was an exeption. Nothing, however, could have altered the result except that had Duke Foote shown his true form then there might have been a different tale to tell. The time (3min. 27 1-4 sec.) was a record for the race and it beat by a quarter of a second that put up in their respective races by Blue Spec, Apologue, and Prince Foote.

The placed horses were as follows:—

Melbourne Cup.—A handicap sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each. which 7,000 added, and a trophy valued at 150 sovs.; second 1,400 sovs. and third 700 sovs. from the stake. Two miles.

Piastre—Mr. W. Brown's b h, by Positano—Chand Bee Bee, 4 yrs., 7.9 (Winner trained by W. G. Fzarle). (A. Shanahan)..........1

Halpowmas (imp.)—Mr. F. Merton's b h, by Martagon—Halloween, 5yrs., inc. 10lb. pen. and 1lb. over, 7.4 (W. H. Smith)..........2

Uncle Sam—Mr. W. Reid's ch h, by United States—Melly, 4yrs., inc. 10lb. pen., 7.6 (G. Lambert)..........3

A CRUEL MYSTERY.

How a Society Woman Disappeared.

Until recently impenetrable mystery has surrounded the disappearance of a lady well-known in society, says the "Western Mail." The story dates from the eve of the last French Exhibition, and the solution of the mystery, which has only just been revealed, provides a sensation more gruesome than anything in the realms of fiction.

It was on the day before that set for the opening of the great exhibition that an American lady and her daughter arrived in Paris from the East. They drove to a well-known hotel and booked two bedrooms. The daughter kissed her mother "Good-night," retired to her room, and was not disturbed during the night. Next morning, on going to her mother's room she found, to her surprise, that it was vacant; the bed had apparently not been slept in, and there were no traces of her mother's luggage.

In a state of terrible distraction the girl went to manager's office and made an inquiry. To her amazement the manager and his clerk disclaimed all knowledge of her mother, and assured her that she had arrived at the hotel by herself. The prey of every suspicion, the agonised girl went to the police, but, whilst offering every sympathy, and consenting to make every inquiry, they gave her no satisfaction—in fact, they ultimately confirmed the statement of the manager of the hotel that the girl had arrived in Paris alone.

Having exhausted every means of inquiry, the girl returned to America in a state which can better be imagined than described. Her relatives took up the inquiry, but not a single avenue through which information could be obtained yielded any result. It was discovered that the mother and her daughter had travelled by boat to Marseiles, but no trace of their arrival in Paris could be found. The mother has never been seen since, and but for a strange coincidence—the fact that the daughter was making another European tour, and was present the other evening at a dinner, when the conversation turned on "strange occurrences"—this startling twentieth century mystery might never have been solved.

To her horror, one of the guests, who is closely associated with French official life, related a strange occurrence which had hitherto been kept secret.

The circumstances were so grave that a hasty conference of the authorities was at once convened. It was than realised that if any information was allowed to leak out—if it was only suspected that there had been a case of plague in Paris, the exhibition and all that it entailed would be ruined, and millions lost. A drastic course was, therefore, determined upon. Instructions were at once given to cremate the body, burn every article belonging to the dead woman, and swear every individual who had been in any way associated with the case to secrecy, and deny all knowledge of the mother's existence. The plan was successfully carried out—and with what mental torture to the unhappy girl

THE RED ENSIGN.

Mercantile Marine Officers in the Far East.

HOPELESS PROSPECTS.

The following communication has been addressed to the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, with a special request that it should be disseminated amongst the British certificated Captain and Officers throughout the empire. The member from whom this communication emanates, is at present serving on the China Coast.

To, the Secretary, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild

Dear Sir,—It is really a pity to see young officers come out here from the "Old Country" and most of them return "Home" again as soon as they possibly can, after they find that they have to serve about five or six years as Second Mate before they become First Mate, and ten years or more as First Mate before they become Master, and as things are moving in China, it appears to me, who has been out here for thirteen years, that it is "almost impossible" for a man ever to become Master at all who joins any Shipping Company on the China Coast now or in the future. I think that any young man who is starting in his profession should really know the "truth" of the conditions surrounding the life of a Mercantile Marine Officer out here as regards promotion in his profession. The best way that I am able to show the above is to outline my knowledge of the way shipping, under the British flag, has declined in the Far East, and more particularly in China, since I, first came out here in the year 1896.

In the year 1896 all the larger steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and most of the smaller ones were commanded and officered by "Britishers" since this the Japanese have steadily proceeded to dispense with the service of foreigners, and now nearly all Japanese steamers are commanded and officered by Japanese. "Japan for the Japanese" only natural and you cannot blame them.

It appears to me that since the Revolution in China, China's policy in shipping as well as other matters in "China for the Chinese" following the example of the Japanese, and how can you blame them? There will be no more room for the foreigners in shipping out here in a few years—the same as in Japan at present.

BRITISH INTERESTS DECLINING.

Here follow my experience of shipping on the China Coast since 1899—in that year a British steamship Company with about thirteen steamers trading mostly between Singapore and Bangkok, sold out to a foreign flag;—shortly after this in 1900 another British Steamship Company of thirteen steamers, trading mostly between Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok, sold out to a foreign flag. Another British Steamship Company sailing out of Hong Kong, and trading to some of the Southern Ports of China, also Singapore, Sargon and Bangkok—which had five steamers about this time commenced selling their steamers one by one and went out of existence about six years ago. Another British Steamship Company, which sailed out of Hong Kong and had about five steamers, gradually dwindled down to two and about three years ago transferred their last two steamers to a foreign flag, discharging the Captains and Officers at the same time. Another British Coasting Steamship Company, which had about six steamers running up the coast from Hong Kong when I first came out to China have been pressed so hard by Japanese competition, that they gradually commenced selling their steamers and are now struggling along with only two or three. Then to come to Shanghai, there is one British Company that had about eight steamers under the British flag, some of them on the Yangtse River and some of them on the coast, all are now under a foreign flag. The two larger British Steamship Companies which now remain on the Coast of China have each of them a less number of vessels than they had about four years ago, and there are persistent rumours in connection with one of them at least that some more steamers are going to be sold, and no likelihood of their ever being replaced, the aforementioned lessening of the number of steamers in the fleet is caused mostly, by steamers being sold and not being replaced. I know, and have known many men in the coastal steamers in China who after being Master had to, gradually, go back to First Mate or Second Mate and then resign as there was no hope of their owners replacing the steamer which they had sold, only to join another Company and find that things are just as bad there as regards promotion, it is not the owners fault if they have not got the ships. How is it all caused? or rather I should say, to look at it from the point of view of the young mercantile marine officer, how is it that his chances of ever being master out here are so very small?. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese steamers were in use as transports, etc., this gave the foreign nations from all over the world a chance to get rid of a lot of steamers which they wanted to sell, these steamers are out here now, nearly all under the Japanese flag, but some under the Chinese—the Norwegians also swarmed out on the coast about this time. When the war was over the Japanese steamers were let loose on the Coast again, and most of their lines are subsidised by the Japanese Government—no wonder the British steamers cannot compete as formerly, even most of the Norwegians also swarmed out on the coast about this time. When the war was over the Japanese steamers were let loose on the Coast again, and most of their lines are subsidised by the Japanese Government—no wonder the British steamers cannot compete as formerly, even most of the Norwegians who can run their steamers much cheaper than British could not stand the competition and have had to go "Home" again.

From what I say you can see that there are far and away less steamers under the British flag on the China Coast than there were a few years ago. The principal Chinese Shipping Company on the China Coast and under the Chinese Flag, which is partly a "Chinese Government Concern"—up to about a year or two ago employed mostly British Captains Officers and Engineers in their steamers now a large percentage of the deck officers are Norwegians—but that is not all; There is a Nautical School near Shanghai where Chinese Cadets are taught navigation and seamanship on "exactly" the same line as any Nautical School which prepares candidates in England for the Mercantile Marine Board of Trade Examinations, the above mentioned "Steamship Company" now carry some of the aforementioned Chinese Cadets on their steamers, to give them practical experience in seamanship and navigation;—showing more clearly than I can put it, that the future policy in shipping as well as other things out here is "China for the Chinese":—Will a young man come out here in the face of all this with the cold intention of "never" being Master. All of the aforementioned steamship companies that "have" disappeared or are disappearing from the Coast of China were well-known "Lines" of British steamers. Not one new "line" of steamers under the British Flag has been started out here since I have been in China, excepting about three very old Chinese steamers which run under the British flag between Hong Kong and Saigon, and these three old vessels could scarcely be called a "line," and they might change their flag any day.

EFFECT OF WAR AND REVOLUTION.

Of all the remaining steamers which are under the British Flag the proportion is very small which would be compelled to comply with the Board of Trade requirements as regards the number of certificated Captains and Officers which they would be compelled to carry, and these are only the few British steamers sailing regularly out of the port of Hong Kong which are British. When I first came out to the Far East, promotion was fairly rapid—in many cases a man was less than four years from the time of joining until the time he was Master, but this stopped suddenly just after the Russo-Japanese War, and since the Chinese Revolution (aforementioned) it is worse. I was master myself in about three and a half years from the date of my joining one of the Steamship Companies "which is now defunct", but when I started again after the Russo—Japanese War, I found that quick promotion was a thing of the past out here. I am not Master now, and never will be and there are scores more like me on the Coast of China who never will be master, but must stay out here as they are too old to go home and start in a large company.

The anamalous position on board a very great percentage of the British steamers on the China Coast is therefore that the Master is not the oldest man "in years" on board the steamer.

The above mentioned younger shipmasters are those who joined the Companies they are in a few years before the Russo-Japanese War, which still lessens the Officers chance of ever being Master—for waiting for young and middle-aged dead men's shoes is out of the question, especially when nearly all the shipping firms are steadily dwindling as regards the number of their ships under the British Flag. I remember reading in one of the local newspapers when one of the heads of one of the only two British (large) Shipping Firms remaining on the coast of China said in words to the effect that during his visit out here he had not seen one old man in the fleet of steamers which they operated this—fleet is numerically less than about four years ago and no sign of their increasing. At one time the pilots which were steady employees of the two principal British Shipping Companies running their steamers up six hundred miles on the Yangtse River to Hankow were Europeans, now one of them employs only Chinese, and the other one part Chinese and part Europeans, This latter Shipping Company in the future is only going to take on Chinese apprentice Pilots, so in a few years they will have all Chinese Pilots as well. "China for the Chinese" and it is only natural, it has got to come it is not only in shipping but in nearly all branches of European life out here, the junior positions which were filled a few years ago by Europeans are now being filled by young Chinamen who dress in foreign clothes wear no queue and have a thorough good English education. These young men you may be certain intend to be promoted in the future to the higher positions of trust.

CHINESE EFFORTS.

What appears the most significant fact, and which seems to point out to me more than anything which I have mentioned heretofore with regard to the British deck Officers' "almost impossible" chance of ever being master who starts now or in the future on the China Coast is that a large University is being started in Hong Kong where I under—stand that the Chinese can learn anything which can be learned in the "Old Country". All the younger Chinese can now go to English Schools and it is absolutely certain that this "British University in Hong Kong" will be attended by Chinese. Navigation and engineering are sure to be part of the curriculum then there appears to me to be nothing to stop "Chinese British Subjects" in Hong Kong from studying navigation and seamanship at the "Hong Kong University" also engineering, and then passing the British Board of Trade Examinations for Masters, Mates and Engineers at Hong Kong—the same as European Masters, Mates and Engineers pass their Board Trade Examinations at Hong Kong now, and when there are enough China British subjects with Board of Trade certificates to man the British steamers on the coast of China, change the personell from European to Chinese, and thus make a large saving in the cost of running the vessels—the case of the pilots on the "British Steamer" on the Yangtse River which I mentioned above seems to me to be the thin edge of the wedge in this direction and that as soon as Chinese British subjects out here commence getting British Board of Trade Certificates, the European' days are numbered on the coast. I may mentioned that as soon as it was proposed to build a University in Hon Kong, the Firm which operate the largest line of steamers out here under the British Flag, made a very large donation towards the expense of founding the above mentioned "Hong Kong University," and it is not likely that they would make an enormous grant of money to assist in founding a University" in Hong Kong, if it were not to get some return.—Yours, faithfully.

(Signed). "CHINA COASTER".

MILITARY MATTERS.

(Continued from page 4.)

for ever the bogey of compulsion." I need hardly say that the tale looses nothing in the telling by General Bethune—Genial, persuasive, and interestingly he carries his audiences with him. Some join on the spur of the moment, most go away and talk of it as an academic subject affecting others but not themselves. Incidentally there is talk of compensation to employers and other ways in which the wheels of the creaking coach can be greased. But it is not the employers, except those in a very small way of business, who are the principal obstacles. It is the employee who does not join himself, and works all he knows to prevent others, who might be willing, from joining, because he does not see why they should get a longer holiday to play at soldiers than he gets to play round on the pier or whatever else is his idea of a holiday idle. The organization of the Territorial Forces may not be perfect, but it is a great improvement on anything we had before, but it needs some form of compulsory service to be grafted on to it, before it can be said to be efficient and sufficient for the country's needs. In no other way will the ideals set forth by General Bethune ever be realized—and with compulsion, an adequate period of preliminary training could be enforced. Two years training with the concomitant discipline would have far reaching effects for good beyond the partly military gain of readiness for any emergency that might arise for the Empire.

MR. CHURCHILL'S APOLOGY.

Once again Mr. Churchill has been obliged to apologize for a backward programme of construction. Once again we are threatened with a considerable unexpendable balance of the amount sanctioned for new ships. It is the same old story—labour troubles chiefly. The position is serious. In the matter of construction we have little of any margin, and all delay tends to decrease that very narrow margin of efficiency and safety. So long as he had a pronounced superiority equal to any contingency that was likely to or even possible to occur, it was doubtless a sound policy to wait and see what others were doing and then go a bit better. Incidentally this policy depended also on our superior facilities for building, whereby we were practically able to start later and finish if not earlier at all events at the same time. Both these conditions are fast disappearing, the former going, the latter to all intents and purposes gone, and it behoves us to reconsider matters very seriously. It would seem in the present instance that it would show a better grasp of the situation and a more business-like habit, if Mr. Churchill were to make an effort to expend the balance which shows signs of lapsing in the spring to laying down and commencing one of the ships of the 1913 programme. With winter coming on, the extra employment would be welcome, though we have not now anything like the reserve of skilled labour for the yards that existed before the short sighted economies practised by the present Government on first coming into office some seven years ago drove many of the best to seek employment on the Continent or in Canada. Still much might be done, if Mr. Churchill would devote himself to action instead of contenting himself with the felicitous framing of phrases to justify or at all events excuse inaction.

DR. H. Oldenberg, a celebrated Orientalist and the author of a "Life of Gautama Buddha", is at Lahore on a short visit. He is touring India.

THE Copenhagen correspondent of the *Mittagzeitung* reports on "good authority" that Prince Harald, the brother of the King of Denmark, has been offered the Macedonian Crown in case Macedonia becomes an independent State. Prince Harald, after consulting the King of Greece, is reported to have accepted the offer.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists, in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—NOV. 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

683-12 Dubash Oonji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir
182-12 Tyabji D and Co Morarji Keshowji vs Keshowji Shamji Mehm and D
786-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Haiba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754.11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
683-11 Juda—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
883-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S d Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11 Shamraw Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Essnail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co
100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Furdonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
2039-11 D J Mantri Ramnath Sawairam Joharmall Mulchand Gaishanker K and G
694-12 Edgelow G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsondas Mathuradas Kallianji and another Payne and Co
561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoossin Essay Bick M R and Co.
675-12 Motichand an D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.
51-93 Mirza M S M Halimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Mulji K and J.
2041-12 Chit M and K Balkrishna B Paralkar vs Nilkant K Pandit Sab and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Judgment.

71-12 Madk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1068-12 Mulla and M Tejmal Bhagchand vs Manaji Kuverji Raj Sherka Coit M and K

For further directions and costs on special Commissioners Report.

214-09 Ard H D and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Ranchordas Madhowdas Daph F and D

Long Causes.

228-12 Jeh G and B Limjibhoy Motabhoy and Sons vs Chunilal Motiram a firm Capt and V
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Maoba and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
392-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
2023-11 Malvi H M and R Muzlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Bisraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G
880-11 Jam R and Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Manecklal Narandas.
220-10 Jam R and D Visandeo Talebchand vs Varildas Parmanandas Bhimji and Co and Ragh N and Co
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormasji Sorabji Ard H D and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

For dismissal under rule 103.

1155-12 Surajimal and Co Messrs Rai Bahadur vs A M Merwanji and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

940-11 Payne and Co The Credit of Bank India Ltd vs Carrimbhoy Gulam Hossein Dhallabhoy and Co.
440-12 Bhimji and Co Chandiram Khatanmal vs Malachand Khandas and others Raghawju N and Co.
909-12 N M Cama Himatmal Manji and anothers vs Dayanath K Khote.
27-12 Payne and Co The Ludar Corhome Gas Co Ltd vs Graham and Co.
1072-12 Nadirsha and Co Koji Ditanlar vs Mhegji Bharmel Sancklal and T
1160-12 Jehangir M and S Joshu Mary Mavshi vs Girbai widow and anothers.
1163-12 M B Chotia Perusm Chand Mangeosi vs Fakirchand Kanji.

The defended new long cause.

329-12 Mulla and M Shrimba widow vs Louis Collen widow and another.
673-11 Bhai K and G The Bawdashe and W G Co and others vs The Saty Narayen Marine and Fire Ins Co and others Hiralal and Co.
227-12 Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Carrimbux Sme B and Co
2182-10 Smetham B and Co Daji Pandoo Survey Devji Ramji Bhaskar Dubash and P.
618-12 Dubash and P Devji Ramji Bhatka Waghji Shaoji and others Raghavaya N and Co.
399-12 Motichand & D Mangaldas Lalubhai vs Messrs Kessa Walter and another Mirza M and M
233-11 Motichand and D V Khadar M vs S N Narda Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co
1050-09 Raghowaya N and Co Gordhandas Girdhardas vs Chilvasetty Sanhasetty and another Chitnis M and K
571-11 Madhowji K and C Chogbai widow Messrs Tilakchand Hookamchand Little and Co
348-12 Chitnis M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Shabuddin Ghatay and others Ardeshir H D and Co Sabnis and G Chitnis M and K Mirza M and M
1042 11 Little and Co Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabji Essaji Moti and D
170-12 Bick M R and W Ramrutten Ramkissan vs B C Agarwala Tyabji and M.
186-12 Patell and E Abdul Latiff Hassanmia vs Ahmed Miya Hasan Miya Jeh G and B
184-12 Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros vs K V Kapadia Jam R and D.
747-10 Mulji K and T Manilal Jesunghlal vs Virchand Jeychand Manch and N
174-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasan Syed Abdul Rahim vs Haridas Purshotam Little and Co.
175-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasam Syed Abdul Rehman vs Lakhmidas Ramdas
07-10 Bhai K and G Goviadji Kanji vs Padamsay Velji and others.

CANADIAN GOLD COINAGE.

Since April 1 last the Royal Mint has enriched Canadian currency by minting dollars 800,000 worth of Canadian gold coin in denominations of dols. 9 and dols. 10. There is a steady, but not as yet very large, demand for the new gold pieces, and the output is now averaging about dols.150,000 per month. There is at present a very large amount of American gold coinage in criculation in Canada, and some dols. 10,000,000 worth of the American gold pieces are held in the Dominion Treasury here as security for the bank and Dominion note issues. There seems to be no reason why a portion at least of this specie should not be replaced by Canadian coinage. The gold minted in Ottawa so far comes principally from the Yukon and Nova Scotia. Porcupine gold has been forwarded for minting purposes, but it has not been accepted because it is not sufficiently refined to be handled at the refinery at the mint there, which requires a fairly pure product to work upon. The establishment of an adequate refinery for the Porcupine camp would enable the good output to be handled here instead of being exported to the American refineries.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 24th Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 25th November :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total......	2	2
Total mortality from all causes		77

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MAN AND MATTERS.

The point which has been raised as to whether Sir Stuart Samuel, the member for the Tower Hamlets, should vacate his seat since the firm of Samuel Montague and Co., in which he is a partner, has entered into a contract with the Goverment, is one dependent on the character and constitution of the firm. If it be unincorporated, Sir Stuart, as a partner would under a statute bassed in 1782 be incapable of sitting or voting in the House of Commons during the existence of the contract. If, however, his firm, be incorporated his Parliamentary status remains unaffected.

The late Mr. George Harwood had a singularly interesting career. He was a Bolton man through and through, for he was born there, his father had been Mayor, and his large cotton-spinning interests centred in that town. He was born in 1845, and was educated in Manchester, while his wife is a daughter of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, to whom Manchester University owes so much. Mr. Harwood worked with Dean Stanley and Tom Hughes in the cause of Church Reform, and made a very interesting and practical experiment when, in 1886, he took Orders and served for three years at St. Anne's Manchester, retaining layman's dress and continuing to look after his business, in an attempt to widen the diaconate. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1890.

The list of men who have within recent years occupied seats in the House of Commons as ex-clergymen of the Church of England include Sir William Marriott, who was Judge-Advocate-General ; his Honour Judge Bowen Rowlands, Q. C., Professor Thorold Rogers, Mr. Cuming Macdonal Mr. F. W. Verney, and Mr. E. A. Villiers. Earlier still there was the case of Mr. H. Villiers Stuart, the famous Egyptologist and scholar, who was returned for the Country of Waterford in 1873. He was the first ex-parson who, since Horne Tooke's election in 1801, had entered the House of Commons.

Charlotte, ex-Empress of Mexico, whose health is causing anxiety to her relatives, is, with the exeeption of a Royal lady very much her senior—the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz—the only survivor of all Queen Victoria's first cousins. Her father, Leopold I., King of the Belgians, was a brother of the Duchess of Kent. He had been a widower many years when he married one of Louis Philippe's daughters. They had two sons, the late Leopold II, and the late Count of Flanders, as well as a daugther. She was named after her father's first wife, the lamented Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. When she was seventeen the Princess was married to the eldest of the Emperor Franz Josef's brothers, the Archduke Ferdinand. Seven years later he was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, under the name of Maximilian. Then, in 1867, came the tragedy at Queretaro, which ended his life and the hope of founding a Hapsburg dynasty in the New World. Since that melancholy event his, widow has lived in the most complete retirement.

Admiral Sir Archibald Berkely Milne, who has gone to Constantinople with a portion of the Mediterranean fleet, is the third generation to reach high rank in the British Navy. He is the son of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne, whose father was Admiral Sir David Milne, a prominent officer nearly a century ago. Each of the two later officers went to sea while his father was still in active service. Sir Alexander Milne was only eleven years of age when he first sailed aboard his father's flagship, while Sir Berkeley was but fourteen when he entered the Navy. His father at that time held the post now occupied by the third representative of the family—that of Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, to which Sir Berkeley was appointed only five months ago. He is well versed in operations by land as well as sea; for, besides serving in the Transkei war in 1877, he acted as naval aide-de-camp to Lord Chelmsford during the Zulu campaign, being wounded at Ulandi, while he took part in the Egyptian expedition, being present at Tel-el-Kebir.

Sir Robert Romer, the principal member of the Board of Trade inquiry on the question of the new Port of London by-laws with regard to the licences of watermen, is one of the twelve former judges who are now living in retirement. It is six years since he relinquished his judicial labours, after having served rather over the period necessary to secure a pension—nine as a judge of the Chancery Division and seven as a Lord Justice of Appeal. Sir Robert started his legal career later than most successful barristers, for after leaving Cambridge, where he was Senior Wrangler nearly half a century ago, he for a time filled the chair of mathematics at Queen's College, Cork. When he was called, Sir Robert joined the South-Eastern Circuit, and practised at the Chancery Bar, being given silk after fourteen years' experience. Soon after this mark of distinction was received, Sir Robert contested Brighton in the Liberal interest just before the redistribution, but this was his only attempt to enter Parliament. While a judge he was called upon to preside over the Royal Commission that was appointed as the result of the disclosures made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts regarding the South African military hospitals during the war.

Dr. Heinrich Friedjung, who is spending some weeks in London for the purpose of historical research at the British Museum, ranks as one of the foremost historians of Austria. His great work, "Der Kampf un die Vorherrschaft in Deutschland" —the struggle for supremacy between Prussia and Austria which ended at Sadowa—has already run into numerous editions. Four years ago was published his "History of Austria from 1845 to 1860.

Formerly a professor of history at the Commercial Academy of Vienna, there came a period when Dr. Friedjung was right in the thick of the political fight. In the early eighties he was one of the founders of the German Nationalists Party, which subsequently provided all the German non-Clerical parties of Austria, the Socialists included, with some of their most prominent leaders. In the nineties Dr. Friedjung quitted politics, as far as active participation was concerned, and has since devoted himself exclusively to historical work.

In connection with the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, it is curious to note how many statesmen during recent years have held this office who are also well known as men of letters. Since Mr. Trevelyan was appointed in 1882 the list of well-known literary men who have held the post includes Lord Morley, Mr. Balfour, Mr. George Windham, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Birrel—all of whom bear names honoured in the realm of letters as well as in that of politics. To the list of Prime Ministers who have been Irish Secretaries, Derby Melbourne, Peel, and Balfour, two other illustrious names may be added. The Duke of Wellington, who commenced his carrier in the Irish House of Commons as member for the family nomination borough of Trim, was as Sir Arthur Wellesley, Chief Secretary from 1807 till 1809. During the latter part of his term of office he was in command of a division in the Peninsular War, and the duties of his office in Dublin Castle were discharged by deputy.

The procedure adopted in connextion with the succession to a peerage, it may be interesting to note, in view of a recent discussion on the subject, is the following. A preliminary declaration is usually made to the Lord Chancellor by some relative of the claimant. The Lord Chancellor then asked for evidence, and the heir must produce to his satisfaction a certificate of the marriage of the late peer, if he be his son, of his burial, a certificate of his own baptism, an extract from the Journals of the House of Lords showing that the late peer took his seat, and the patent of peerage. When the Lord Chancellor has examined these documents he orders the issue of a Writ of Summons to the House of Lords by the Clerk of the Crown. It may be noted, however, that so long evidence is withheld, even though it be intentionally withheld, the Lord Chancellor does not require it and has never compelled it. When the present Earl of Selborne failed on the death of his father, to apply to the Lord Chancellor for a writ of summons to the Peers, and contended that he was consequently still a member of the House of Commons, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, which reported that he had, since his election to the House of Commons, "succeeded to the earldom of Selborne" and a writ was issued on July 1. 1895, for the election of a member to serve for the division of Edinburgh for which he had sat, in accordance, with the terms of that Report.

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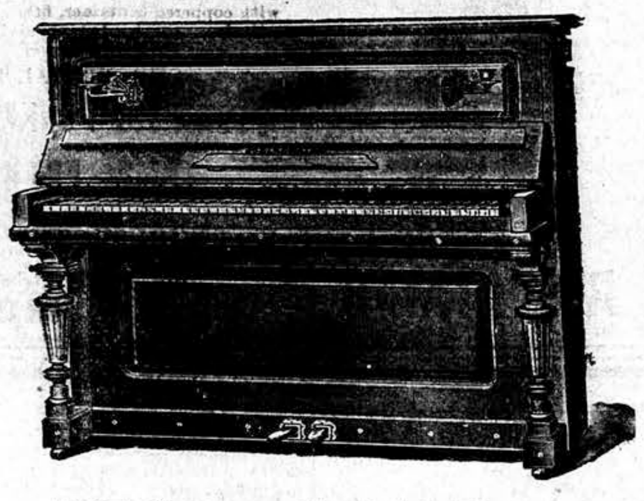

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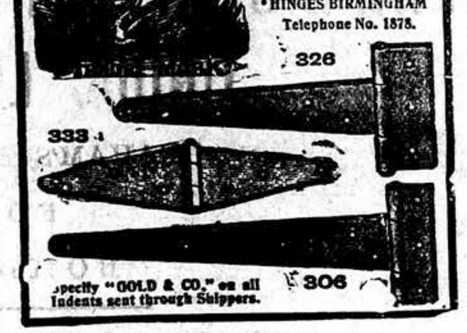

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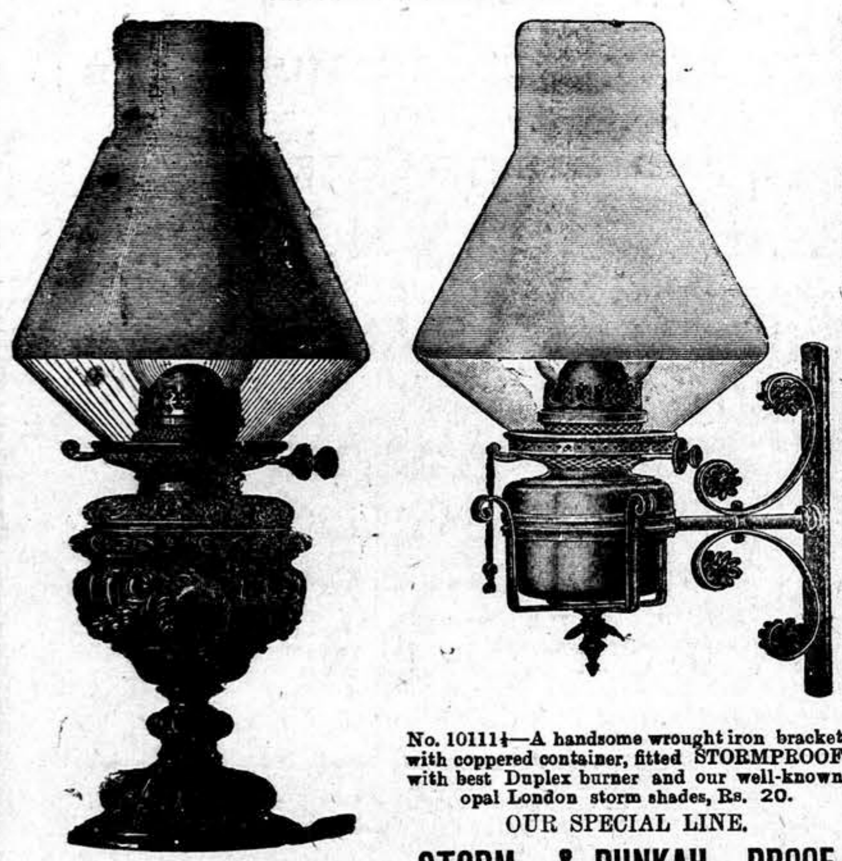

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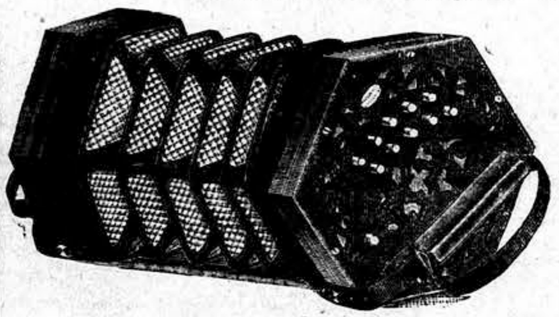

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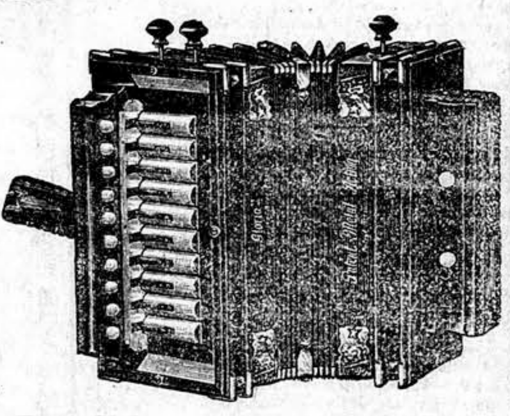

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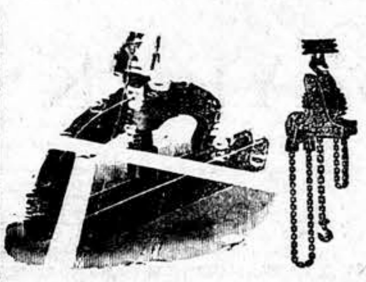

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